

A SHORT  
Survey or History of  
THE KINGDOME  
OF S V E D E N .

Containing  
A BRIEFE DESCRIPTION  
OF ALL THE PROVINCES OF  
his whole Dominion :

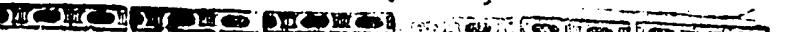
As also the riches of his Kingdome, the antiquity, nature, and manners of that Nation;

With the Government of his Realme, Might,  
and Power of this great King, as well by Sea  
as by Land; his great Officers, his  
Customes and Revenues of  
the Crowne.

With a Genealogy and Pedegree of the Kings of  
S V E D E N , of those especially who have reigned these  
last five hundred years, with some of their most memo-  
rable Acts and Deeds, with their Alliance  
and Issue or Off spring,

Something also more particularly concerning that Illustrious  
invincible Great G v s t a v u s A d o l p h u s the I. and  
of his Wars with the Russian, Denmark and Poland:

As also of his most Memorable Acts since his  
comming to the Crowne, as well before, as  
since his entring into Germany, untill  
this present yeare 1632.



LO X D O N :

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The Contents or principall heads  
handled in this whole  
Discourse.

1 Of the division of all these  
Northerne Countries,  
and antiquity of the king-  
dome of Sueden, together with the  
large extent of this dominion, and  
the commodities this kingdome af-  
fords.

2 A more particular survey of the  
kingdome of Sweden, with a short  
description of the particular parts  
or Provinces thereof, and the be-  
nefit they yeeld to the king and sub-  
iect.

The Contents.

The Contents:

3 Of the nature, manners, and customs of the Swedish or Suetians, and into how many rankes or degrees the people are divided, where the Clergie is also comprebended.

4 Of the politicke and civill government of the kingdome of Sweden. Of their five great Colledges, or courts of Justice, and some others also. Of the chiefe great officers of the kingdome.

Of the might and power of the king of Sweden, both by sea and land: of his horse and foot forces, and great store of brasse ordnance. Of the great number of warre-ships and other ships for seruice, and the great number of marriners wherewith this kingdome is for all occasions furnished.

6 Of

6 Of customes and tributes, or subsidies ordinary and extraordinary belonging to the king of Sweden.

7 A catalogue of some kings of Sweden, together with some of their most memorable acts.

8 A more particular survey of the last kings of this countrey, of these last 500. yeares, with some other principall acts, alliance, issue, or offspring.

9 Of great Gustavus Adolphus this present king now reigning, with his most memorable acts, both before and after his entring into Germany.

(1)



# THE DESCRIPTION OF THE KINGDOME OF SWEDEN.

## I.



Vr moderne Geogra-  
phers call all those  
Northern countries of  
*Europe* declining to-  
wards the North; the  
Northern world. This  
whole countrey (say  
they) is divided into  
two parts, *Scania*, and  
*Dania*, *Scandia*, or *Scan-  
dinavia*, by *Pliny*, called an Iland of unknowne  
greatnesse, hemis in & begirts about all the nor-  
thermost part of *Europe*. This is a large and vast  
Region, extending it selfe from the 55. to the  
72. degree of northerly latitude, above 1000.

B

English

Division of  
the Northern  
world.

(2)

English miles, and from the 25. to the 65. degree of longitude, or 2400 of our miles. On the south side, it borders on *Germany* and *Denmarke*, on the North and West, on the Ocean Sea, and on the East on *Russia*. The parts of this countrey lying neerest to the South, where the Pole is not elevated above 60 degrees is indifferent temperat; the Region lying betwixt the 60. degree and the arctick circle, are not so temperate, howbeit, the intemperature of the ayre is well regulated with the fertility of the soyle, in such places especially as are not covered over with woods, or rocks, in the south & easterne parts principally. But the extreme, or most notthern parts, lying betwixt the arctick circle, and the pole arctick, enjoy neither a temporate ayre, nor yet a fruitful soile, and since by reason of the faint heat of the Sun, corne could not there well ripen, therefore the wise Creator of all things hath furnished these countries with great variety of wild beasts and divers rivers, lakes & gulfes furnished with variety of wholesome fishes, for the sustaining of the inhabitants lives. It would seem that this *Scandia* was in former times far more populous, then it is at this time, witnesse these frequent transmigrations, and, as it were, inundations of the *Scanzian* people into other remote regions of the world; when as partly by reason of the multitude, and naturall fecundity or fruitfulnes of that people, partly by reason of dearth of corn, & partly by their inclination to war and avoyding idlenes, like Bees they sought out new hives for them-

(3)

themselves and their children, and those great heapes of stones, even at this day in the most desarts & woods to be seen, & in former times, no doubt gathered together to cleanse the high waies, do undoubtedely evidence unto us, that in former times all those places have bin peopled, and therefore not without great reason, did the ancient writers call this country, a shoope of people: *Officinam gentium populorum que vaginam*, & from hence have we not only the *Normans*, *Suerians*, *Vandals*, & divers other nations: but the *Wesfor-goths*, and *Ostrogoths*, also who after many peregrinations, thorow many Provinces and Kingdomes, whom they wearied out with their wars, at length they settled themselves in *Spain*, where even at this day they beare rule.

This *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*, comprehends under it 2 northern kingdomes, *Sweden* & *Norway*. The kingdome of *Sweden*, as witnesse the *Scanzian* histories, is more ancient then any of the others, from whose Kings hath the ancient families of the Kings of *Denmark* & *Norway*, are descended for *Dan* first King of *Denmark*, from whence this country was called *Dania*, or *Danmarchia* was the sonne of *Humelus* the 16 King of *Sweden*, and the *Norwegians*, in their Chronicle, before ever they come to their owne, reckon vp 25 Kings of *Sweden*, of whom is descended *Hvitben*, by the mother descended of one *Soluon*, a certaine Prince of *Norway* succeeded him in his dominion, and haviuing not a little enlarged the same, left it to his lawfull heires and successros, from whom

Antiquity of  
the kingdome  
of Sweden.

*Haraldus Harsagher*, being lineally descended in the fourth degree, having vanquished and expelled all the other petty Kings, did there first of all establish an absolute Monarchy, as witnesseth the ancient Chronicle of Norway, written by Master John Martinus Sangerupensis, and published in *Denmarke, Anno. 1595.*

Of this kingdome of *Sweden*, I purpose now to say some thing, as I finde it written in the *Swedish History*, howbeit, as briefly as I can: and speaking of the country, I shall say something of the several Provinces and Territories belonging to this Crowne, the commodities and riches they yeeld, both to King and Subject; as also concerning the politicke government, together with divers customes of this country. In the next place, something shall be said of the might and power of this great King, both by Sea and Land, his chiefe Officers of State, &c. and then come wee to the Kings of that country, both ancient and of latter times, with some of their chiefe acts, and the latter Kings alliances. In the last place is something more particularly said concerning this great *Gustavus Adolphus* now raigning, and his chiefe acts, both before and since his expedition into *Germany*, briefly handled.

The King of *Sweden*, or *Sweland*, call it as you list, although untill now of late yeeres, not so much taken notice of in these parts of the world as many other Princes and Potentates; yet may

it

it well appeare that hee is no meane Prince, nor of small power. His chiefe countrey, and from which he takes his chiefe denomination, is called by some *Sueonia*, and the people from thence *Sueones*: as also, and with us most frequently *Suevia*, and the people *Suevi*; now there is in high *Germany*, another countrey sounding somewhat like it, called *Suevia*, the people *Suevi*, and in high *Dutch*, *Swaben*, bordering on *Bavaria*, being a colonie in former times come out of this countrey of *Sweden*, of whom my purpose is not here to speake. This potent King then hath under his dominion, not onely this country of *Sweden*, properly so called, but also *Gothland*, *Fland*, and a great part of *Lapland*, besides sonae Territories in the dominion of the great Duke or Knez of *Russia*, or *Moscovia*, as hereafter shall appeare. This countrey is a very fruitfull soyle, a land flowing with milke and honey, and ycelding corne in great abundance; besides the great abundance of mettalls digged out of the bowells of the earth, and the excellency of the pastures of this land, may from hence appeare, that some countrey people of *Holland*, removing their habitation into *Sweden*, affimed that they made as much butter of 60. measures of milke there, as they did in *Holland* of a hundred the like measures. This pleasant countrey is replenished with innumerable lakes, furnished with most daint y fishes; & out of these same lakes do run and issue out many pleasant and profitable rivers.

rivers. This country is in the South parts more plain & even; but towards the North and West more mountainous, not without great store of woods, very usefull for the fining of those mettals, in so great abundance digg'd out of many of those mountaines. The maritane parts not of *Sweþland* onley, but of *Finland* also, are for the most part environed with high and steepe rocky hills & Ilands, many of them being scarce covered with greene grasse, and this is the cause why it is so hard and difficult a matter for strangers, without some skilfull Pilot of the naturall inhabitans, to saile neere their shore, and strangers at their first approaching wonder that such a country should afford the inhabitants meanes to sustaine life, until such time as they are better acquainted w<sup>t</sup> the inner parts of the countrey; and this land hath likewise commerce with the Isle of *Brittaine*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Poland*, *Russia*, and such other Notherne Regions beyond the 50 or 51 degrees of Northerly latitude, that it bringeth forth none of that noble liquor of the grape, which is notwithstanding in great abundance brought from other countries, and besides, they are well furnished with good ale and beere for their ordinary drinke.

## 2.

*The Kingdome of Sweden* is divided into *Sweden*, *Gothland*, *Finland*, *Ingria* and *Efhionia*. *Sweden*, or *Sweþland*, called *Suecia*, or *Suevia*, into *Suevia*, properly so called, and the *Northlands*, *Nyrdlandias*.

Division of  
the kingdome  
of Sweden

*Nyrdlandias*. Of *Suevia*, properly so called, are these parts or Provinces following. *Vplandia*, *Vestmania*, *Dalecharlia*, *Nevira* and *Suedmania*. This country *Vplandia* hath most commonly bin graced with the pre-eminence above the rest, and where the King hath most commonly kept his Court. This country is very well furnished with plenty of very good corne, the which is liberally imparted to these daily diggers of mettals upon the mountaines. It is not destitute of good mines of yron, and leed especially, and in some places, of silver also, although not very much. It is againe divided into three folk-lands (as they call them) that is; shires, or Provinces of three people; and these againe sub-divided into smaller parts, much answerable to our division of hundred, and which name they also attribute unto them. Of all the cities and townes, uot onely of this, but of all the other Provinces of the *Svedish* dominions, *Stockholme* is the chiefe, and where the King most comonly makes his abode and residence, seated in an Iland among the waters, as *Venice*, for the which cause it had this name imposed. By meanes of the lake *Melexus* it hath brought from the inland al maner of grain, butter, cheese, and such other commodities usefull for the life of man, as also copper, yron, and other mettals; and again, by the same way sends them back such commodities as are brought from remote regions: and by the sea it is supplied with wine, oilc, salt, &c. It is much of the same degree of northerly latitude with the city *Aberden* in the north of

*Suevia* and  
the parts  
thereof.

*Vplandia*

Commodities  
of this coun-  
try.

Mines in this  
country.  
Division of  
*Vplandia*.

*Stockholme*.

of Scotland, it being seated in the South part of Sweden, to wit, betwixt the 58. and 59. degree. Next unto it, is *Vpsalia*, somtime the royal seat of the adjacent northerne parts: for there was kept the Kings Court, the supreme court of justice, and there was also the Archbishops sea with a faire cathedral Church, the which onely of all the rest, continueth yet untill this day. There there is also a famous University, of the which more hereafter. This City is seated, as it were, in the very center of this rich Province, on the banke of the River *Sala*. Besides these, there are yet in this Province some others of good note, howbeit, inferiour to the former, towit, *Encopia*, *Sigrundia*, *Oregrundia*.

Vestmania.

Rich Minaes.

Dalecharlia.

The next Province of *Saconia*, is *Vestmania*, in fertility nothing inferiour to *Vplandia*, but in mettalls farre exceeding the same: for in it is a very rich silver mine, called *Salbergh*; as for good yron and steele, there is there also great abundance, where mines of copper, lead and brimstone are not also wanting. The chiefe Citty thereof is called *Grosia*, and commonly *Westeras*, adorned with a Bishops sea, and a cathedral Church, where is also a faire stately castle to be seene, and heere may one see great store of copper and lead brought from the hils of that country: There are yet besides this, the Townes *Arbogia* and *Koping* abounding with the same mettalls, but yron especially.

The Province of *Dalecharlia*, although it be  
not

not inferiour to the former in the abundance of mettalls and mineralls, yet in the abundance of good copper digged out of these deepe vaults and cavernes, to the no small amazement of such as are not acquainted with such sights; it doth farre exceede any other; and besides copper, the same myne yeeldeth yet great store of brimstone, alum and copperas. And the water which is drawne from thence, changeth yron into good copper, with the losse of the fourth part, if the waight of the yron be in small pieces; and the third part only, if the pieces be great and thick. This countrey yeelds also good store of graine; howbeit, scarce sufficient to furnish those laborious painefull pioners, there being there such a number of them maintained at worke.

Next unto it, is *Nericia*, where although there be a silver myne, yet yeelding but small benefit, is therefore neglected. The mynes of brimstone yeeld also store of alum and copperas. It would seeme, that all the inhabitants of this countrey, are borne naturall Smiths: for they send abroad into all the neighbouring countries all manner of yron implements. They have but one citty, called *Orebregia*.

The last is *Sundermannia*, which is neyther de-  
stitute of mettalls, nor yet of good store of yron,  
especially the parts adjoyning to the great lake  
*Melerus*. The chiefe city of this countrey is *Nycopia*, a famous port for trafike, and withall ad-  
orned with a faire castle, where the Duke of this  
Coun-

A profitable  
water.*Nericia*.*Sundermannia*.*Nycopia*.

*Strength.* country most commonly had his abode. Next is *Strengthian* Episcopall Sea, with a Cathedrall Church, graced with the dead corps of *Charles the 9.* of that name, and father to the most famous and victorious King, great *Gustavus* now raigning. There are yet some other Townes belonging to this territory, to wit, *Tolga*, *Torsilia*, and *Troſa*, all very rich and commodious for trafficke and commerce.

*Northland.* The other part of *Sweden*, is properly called by the name of *Northland*. Of this *Northland*, there are two Provinces, *Gestricia* & *Helsingia*. *Gestricia*, had corne enough to supply the inhabitants wanrs, and besides, is well furnished with yron mynes: It hath in it one very good City, called *Cervalia*, seated by the Sea-side, as well for exportation, as importation of all manner of commodities, and about halfe a daies journey from the coper mynes. By ancient records, it appeareth that this *Helsingia* in former times, was a generall name, comprehending the rest of the Northern Provinces; and the *Scanzian* Histories doe testifie, that this same country in former times, was graced with the Title of a kingdome, and was governed by Kings, until such time as *Ingel-lus*, King of *Vpsalia*, and father to *Olavus Tretelias*, King of *Vermlandia*, at his coronation burnt to ashes, the last *Helsingian* King, with some other moe, whose kingdome hee after incorporated to that of *Vpsalia*. Many other things concerning the antiquity and valour of this Nation, for bre-

*Tolga, Torsilia,*

*Troſa*

*Gestricia.*

*Cervalia.*

*Helsingia,*  
sometimes a  
kingdome.

*Helsingians,* an  
ancient peo-  
ple.

vity

vity, I purposely let passe. Among all the *Swe-<sup>dish</sup>* people, these are most remarkable for their great hospitality; and besides, they are so affectionate to learning, that although publike Schooles for good literature, be but rare among them, yet are private persons, who have attained to any learning, so forward to instruct their neighbours, that it is a hard mattter to find one going at plough, but hee can read. The inhabitants of this country, are either *Helsingians*, pro-  
*Affectionate to learning.* perly so call'd, or *Laplanders*. Of the *Helsingians*, then the Provinces, or these: *Helsingia* properly so called, *Medelpadia*, *Angermania*, and *Bothnia*.

This *Helsingia*, properly so called, was formerly called *Sundhede* and *Nordflegb*. The soyle of this country is fruitfull enoughe, and the inhabitants much addicted to grazing of cattle, and many of them are very industrious in making of linnen cloth, and not unskilfull in many other manu-  
*Helsingia pro-  
perly so cal-  
led.* all trades, some being also addicted to fishing. It containeth one good city, *Hudinswaldia*, whose inhabitants transport into other countries great store of butter, tallow, hides and skins, pitch and rozen, masts for ships, clap-boord and the like.

*Medelpadia* is much of the same nature & quality with *Helsingia*, but that it is somewhat narrow and fuller of woods. It is furnished with a good rivers, well stor'd with exceeding good fish, as *Salmons* especially, and it is supposed, that in former times, the *Helsingian* Kings kept their Court in this Country.

*Angermania*, although it be full of high and *Angermania.* steep

Fertility of  
the soyle.  
  
Bothnia.

Reepe rockes, yet are the vallies so fruitfull, that if but once in ten yeeres compassed, they bring forth every yeere exceeding good corne, if the unseasonableness of the weather, doe not sometimes frustrate the husband-mans expectation. It is, as it were, divided into two armes, the one more southerly, running towards the West; the other towards the Sea, and further to the North. It is watered with one faire river, abounding with divers sorts of good fishes, Salmons especially: there is in it also one faire city.

*Bothnia* is not so hilly as this *Angermannia*, and yet by reason of the sandy soyle, and the coldnesse of the climat, the countrey is not so fruitfull as the former, which defeit, notwithstanding, is well supplyed with the abundance of other commodities. It is very well watered with divers great rivers, abounding with very good fish, Salmons, especially: It hath in it no city, howbeit, every Parish is, as it were, a towne of trafficke and commerce; for in somer they provide store of corne, and such other commodities, as their neighbour *Laplanders* want, which they buy of such as trafficke into their countrey, which commodities in the winter they carry into *Lapland*, where all rivers and lakes are hard frozen; and bring again backe from thence great abundance of rich fures, fishes dried and hardened with the frost, and many the like commodities.

Lapponia, or  
Lappia.  
  
Next followes *Lapponia*, or *Lappia*, called com-  
monly

monly *Lapland*, and the inhabitants *Lappones*, *Laplanders*. This is the northermost Province belonging to this potent Prince, a large and vast countrey, but hath neyther corne-fields, cities nor townes. The countrey is full of hills, woods, rivers, lakes and pooles; and in many places very good pastures. The people are ingenious enough and civill, living most by hunting and fishing: They live like unto the *Tartars*, travelling in great troupes together, with their cartell, and fettle about some river or lake, where there is good pasture for their cattell, and when that is all eaten up, remove to another place. Adultery and murther is scarce heard of among that people, nor yet any theft, and merchants travelling that way, ordinarily leave their wares, covered onely with some old cloth to keepe off the snow, and after divers daies, at their returne, never misse any of their goods. Their apparell is made of skinnes of beasts and wollen cloth brought to them from other countries; as for linnen cloth they have none; but to sew their clothes, they make thred of the nerves or sinewes of beasts, dried, beaten, and dressed like flaxe, with the which they both sew their garments, & cover the same also with tinne, as we doe with silver and so adorne their garments therewith, as we doe with silver and gold lace. In former times, they were much addicted to sorcery and witchcraft, howbeit, that is now well reformed. In stead of houses they

Their man-  
ner of life.

Their inno-  
cence.

Their appa-  
rell.

Strange  
thred.

Their tents  
use

Their tents.

use tents made of the barke of birch sowed together. In the winter time, they meeete together at certaine places, and faile not, where both these aforementioned merchants, find them to trafficke with the Kings customers, to demand their tribute, and the Churchmen were wont to come to catechize them, and to baptize their children, &c. But Charles the 9. and fathier to this famous and great *Gastavus*, now raigning, built in severall places of this country certaine chappells, and churches for the exercise of Religion.

Nature of the people.

Good soldiers Diamonds, Topazes, and Amethysts among them.

This people is nimble, active, and very good souldiers, which if envy it selfe should deny, yet that memorable battell fought neer *Leipzig* will witnes to the worlds end: some of the hils of this country yeeld precious stones, viz. Diamonds, Topazes, and Amethysts.

At this day, these *Laplanders* are subject to 3. Kings, of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and the great Duke of *Russia*. The greatest, & the best part of this country, viz. all the South, & mediterranian part, belongs to the King of *Sweden*, a very huge vast countrey, extending from the 69. to the 71. degree of northerly latitude, being above 400. miles in length and above 360. in breadth.

Division of this country.

This country is diuided into 5. several territories, or jurisdictions, called *Lapmarchia*, to wit, *Vmalapmarck*, *Pitalapmarck*, *Tornlapmarek*, & *Kimilapmarck*, whose inhabitants pay tribute to none but to the King of *Sweden*. To *Norway*, now under the danish King, belongeth that tract running a-

long

The meetings

long the sea-coast, called *Finnmarchia*, and the inhabitants *Siofuni*, or maritime inhabitants, living upon fish onely. The rest belongs to the *Russian Prince*, from the castle of *Varthus* to the mouth of the *milbrie* sea, in the *Swedish* tongue called *Trennes*: in the *Laplanders* language *Pribienni*; and in the *Russian* speech *Tarchanivolech* even at this day.

Now next after the country of *Sweden* followes *Gothia*, in order *Gothia*, or *Gotland*; as if one should say, a good land, being also subect to the Crowne of *Sweden*, & divided from the same by a great wood only. This is the ancient country, and naturall soile of so many warlike people, which in former ages have made their names famous to future generations, which honour many other nations would willingly assyume unto themselves, the w<sup>ch</sup> subiect, for brevities sake, I must here passe.

This countrey is divided into two parts, East and West *Gothland*. To West *Gothland* belong these Provinces following *Vestrogothia*, *Dalia* and *Yermelandia*, vnto which some joyne *Hallandia*.

Division of this country.

*Vestrogothia*, as it is somewhat inferiour to the most fruitfull parts of *Sweden*, in regard of corne, so doth it againe in good pastures for cattle exceed them; wherein consists their chiefe riches, as the others in their tillage, & increase of corn. It is also watered with many rivers, yeelding great store of fish, besides divers Citties and Townes. The Citties are *Gotburgum*, a great and rich staple for trafficke; *Slara* an

Episcopal

Citties.

*Townes*  
Episcopall Sea, *Mariesladum*, and *Lidecopia*. The townes thereof *Fabropia*, *Sbredni*, *Hin*, *Bogefund*, *Beretta*, and *Lindosia* the old.

*Dalia*, is a mountainous countrey in most places; hath many fishie rivers and lakes, and pasture for cattell in no small abundance, in so much, that there are farre greater oxen found in that countrey, then in other places.

*Vermelandia*. *Vermelandia*, among all the Gothish Provinces best inhabited, and colonies first carried thither by *Olaus Trekelius*. It is a hilly and wood-land countrey, yet not unfurnished, of yron mynes, and one of copper reasonable rich, but lately found aut. In it is one citty called *Carolostadium*, built by *Charles the 9.* in a place before called *Tingualla*, *Hallandia*, a little countrey adjoyning thereto, because belonging to the King of *Denmarke*, I there of set purpose passe by.

*Ostrogothia*, The Provinces of East-Gothland, are *Ostrogothia*, *Smalandia*, and *Oelandia*, with which in former times, were also reckoned *Gotlandia*, *Scania*, and *Blekingia*. *Ostrogothia*, is for the most part a plaine champian countrey, and so fruitfull, that it exceedeth many other Provinces of *Sweden*, and by some thought, not to equall onely, but even to exceede *Vpland* it selfe, the principall Province of the whole *Swedish* dominion. It is exceeding pleasant, and very well furnished with many fishie rivers, abundance of wild beasts and wild fowle; and finally, whatsoever is useful for mans sustnance, except wine and salt. Neither is it furnished

*Fertility of  
the soyle.*

unfurnished of mynes in the mountanous parts of *Godegard*, *Hellestaberg*, and *Vongaberg*. In it is seated the City *Kadstenan*, adorned with a faire castle, and an Abbey dedicate to Saint *Brigeta*. There is besides it, *Scheningia*, sometimes of great fame and note, but now reduced to the forme of a Towne, *Lanicopia*, an Episcopall Sea, *Norcopia*, and *Sudercopia*, two famous staples, or Townes for trafficke.

*Smalandia*, a large country, above 300 miles *Smalandia*, in compasse, and is, for the most part, full of great woods, and yet for good pastures, nothing inferiour to many of the neighbour countries, inso-much that they send many very great fed cattle into *Denmarke*, which are from thence yeerely in great abundance sent into all high *Germany* and the lowcountries. In it are also great store of great rivers & lakes, wel stored with abundance of excellent good fish. In that part called *Tinstia* there are copper mines newly found out. In *Taberg* there are good steele mynes: and besides, out of their lakes, they gather a certaine rude matter, which with very small labour is made very good yron. This countrey is divided into divers parts, the principall whereof, are *Tieherad*, *Verandia*, *Tinstia*, as also *Fisherdia* and *Mantingia*, famous for the *Longobards* expediti-on. Cities for the largenesse of the countrey it hath not many; the chiefe are *Calmarnia*, *Ievecopia*, *Pexio* an Episcopall Sea, *Elresio*, and *Vestervile*.

*Good pa-  
tures.*

*Mines of cop-  
per and Steele.*

*Division of  
this country.*

Olandia.

Occasion of  
warres betwixt  
the two neighbour-  
ing Princes.

Finlandia.

VVhy so cal-  
led.

Nature of  
this people.

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Olandia is a rich and fruitfull Iland, abounding in many rich commodities. But because this Iland, as likewise Hallandia and Bleckingia are at this present under the obedience of the Danish King, I will here passe by it. And yet shall it not be out of purpose to take notice that these Ilands have beeene the cause of greate quarrells and controversies betwixt these two neighbouring Princes, Sweden and Denmark: and no lesse controuersie hath it caused among Writers, some pretending a right, some a long prescription of time to corroborate the Title of their Prince, whose right they tooke upon them to maintaine.

Next in order followes Finland, which some thinke so to be called in comparison of Sweden, as though it did in fruitfulness farre exceed it, who are foulely deceived: for it is more probable that it was first called Fiendland, by reason of the great hostility those Finlander: exercised against this nation, so long as they were commanded by a King of their owne. This countrey abounds in corne, pastures, fish, and fowle; and finally, in such things as are most necessary for the life of man: this people is very laborious and able to endure hardship. Of old they were esteemed the mildest among all those Scanzian people, howbeit, at this day, they be somewhat harsher, and their valour in warre was well witnessed in this last memorable battle, fought neere Leipzig in Misnia. They have a peculiar language,

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language of their owne, in the which are some singularities to be observed; namely, that some letters they cannot pronounce: as B, D, G, and that they want the letter F, neyther have they any word beginning with two consonants, and therefore when they pronounce any such word, in other languages, they leave out such letters: and for this cause, if they be not sent abroad while they are yet young, they can never learne to pronounce forreigne languages, and thus for *gratus*, they pronounce *ratus*, for *spes*, *pes*: for *Dominus, tominus*: for *bonus, ponus*, &c. And this is the reason, why the Nobles, Merchants, and others of ability, send their youth to be instructed in the Swedish tongue, by which meanes they are afterwards fitted for the learning of any other. Againe, in their language, they observe no genders, having one onely articles, *se*, which they attribute to both sexes, and to all genders. Some others for brevity, I here willingly passe by. These Finlanders in former times, had Kings of their owne nation, great warres with the Swedish, until such time as being by *Ericus* King of Sweden, subdued in the yeere 1130. they were also forced to embrace the Christian faith. Now this King subdued not the whole countrey, but afterwards *Birgerus Jeri* subdued *Tavastia*, and againe *Tergillus* subdued *Runts, or Carelia*, and about the yeere 1193. the better to keepe them in obedience, and withall to inhibit the

Singularities  
in their lan-  
guages.

When, and by  
whom first  
subdued.

D 2

incur-

incursions of the *Russians*, hee built the castle *Viburg*.

*Finland* is divided into the South & North, *Caiania*, *Savolaxia*, *Tavastia*, *Nylandia* and *Carlia*: The Northerne part is divided from the Southerne by the river *Amarokei*, running hard by the Episcopall sea *Abo*. In the Westerne part thereof, is that old castle *Gusto*, now ruined; in the East part the castle *Raseberg*, together with the jurisdiction thereto belonging. The Northerne part thereof extends it selfe towards the Bothnicke gulfse, Northward; comprehending the one and the other *Salagundia*, *Vienio*, and *Maseo*. In it is a famous river called *Cuno-elffe*, abounding with Salmones, and many other dainty fishes, and neere the Episcopal City, *Biornebega*, falling into the Sea. Betwixt this city and *Abo*, are the townes *Raumo*, *Nyfadh*, and *Nadbandill*, where was ofold, that famous Monastery, called the valley of grace.

*Caiania*, called also the Easterne *Bothnia*, is furnished with many goodly fishie rivers. It hath lately built therein the towns *Vla* and *Vasa*; as also the castles *Caianoburgum* and *Vibburgum*.

*Savolaxia* abounds with goodly lakes and rivers, and almost all of them disburden themselves by the river *Vox*, into that great lake, *Ladoga*. This lake *Togetha*, together with these rivers among all the rest of this *Scanzian* country, doe onely breed the seacalfe, called *Phoca*, and *Vitulus Marinus*. They are likewise furnished

with

Division of  
the country.

Cities, towns  
and castles.

*Caiania*.

Townes.

*Savolaxia*.

Lake-Ladoga.

with abundance of other good fishes, and among others great Jackes and Pikes, which are from thence, being first dried with the frost, in great abundance transported to *Viburgum*. In it is also a very faite strong castle, built in the yeere, 1475. by one *Ericus Axelson*, Master of the Kings houshold, and by him called *Saint Olaus* castle.

*Tavastia* is a mediterranean countrey, and in it that famous and renowned lake *Peiendo*. The strong castle of *Tavastia* was built by *Bergerus Ieri*, to curbe and keepe under these *Tavastians* by him newly conquered, and subjugated under the Crowne of *Sweden*, having withall compelled them to embrace the Christian religion. In the North parts of this countrey, the inhabitants fish out of the bottomes of their lakes a certaine rude matter, which, with small labour and paines, and as little charges, they make very good yron, and very serviceable for mans use.

*Nylandia*, not that it was so called, as though in former times it had beeне without any inhabitants, but by reason that those who doe now inhabite the same, in comparison of other, were but newly come thither, for the *Helsingians* and other people of *Sweden*, sent thither their colonies. The countrey is fruitfull enough, and well furnished with store of fish, fowle & wild beasts for hunting. It hath in it two townes, *Bergo*, and *Helsingfors*.

Sea-calfe.

*Nyfah.*

*Tavastia*.  
*Nyfah or  
New castle.*

*Yron made  
of water.*

*Nylandi.*

Townes.

*Carelia* is a large and vast Region, and seemeth that the old inhabitants lived most by their sheepe and cattell: for *Curia* in their language, signifieth sheepe or cattell. So long as the *Finnanders* had a King of their owne nation over them, all this countrey of *Carelia* belonged to *Finland*: but since the *Swedish* did so much by warre annoy the inhabitants, that by little and little, they brought many of the Provinces of that country, to become tributary to them, the *Russians* much suspecting the power arising of so potent a neighbouring Prince, thought in time to anticipate his enemies, designtes: for the which cause, this *Russian* Prince by force of armes, made himselfe Master of this whole countrey. And this same country was for many yeeres after the common theater of warre betwixt those two potent Princes of *Sweden* and *Russia*, and that for a long tract of time, with various and doubtfull event, sometimes the one, and sometimes again the other party prevailing, untill such time as *Magnus*, surnamed *Smek*, King of *Sweden*, and *George*, Duke of *Novogardia* divided it equally betwixt them, setting & appointing their limits and bounds in *Systerbecke*. Now how it came wholly within these few yeeres under the crowne of *Sweden*, shall hereafter in its proper place appeare. In this *Carelia* is that strong city *Wiburg*, a famous staple or mart towne for merchants, exceeding well fortified with strong walls, and deepe large motes round about, and a

strong

*Wiburg*

strong castle in the same. This same City have the *Russians* often (but in vaine) besieged with 100000. armed men. *Rexholmia*, by the *Swedish* corruptly so called, and by the *Russians*, *Carologorod*, or the fort or fortresse of *Carelia* is seated very strongly in two little Islands, at the mouth of the river *Wexen*, in the one of which is seated the city, and in the other the castle. The soyle is very fruitfull, especially such places as adjoyne next unto the great lake *Ladefco Ozeria*: but 15. or 20. miles further from the lake, it is so marshie and fenny, that the mountainous and hilly parts thereof will onely beare corne, for the which cause the inhabitants there live most vpon fish and wild beasts, and this aforementioned lake is one of the greatest of all *Europe*, as being above 190. miles in length, and about 80. in breadth, and of this lake, about the fifth part onely belongs to the *Russian* Prince, and all the rest to the Crowne of *Sweden*. In this great lake, besides the great abundance of Salmons and other fishes, there is there caught a little fish also little bigger then a herring, and in their language called *Ladog* (nowhere else in all *Russia*, but there to be found) from whence this lake takes the denomination. In the countrey of *Rexholme*, are some rubies found.

A peculiar  
fish.  
*Rubies.*

Next *Carelia*, followes both in the order of nature and situation the countrey called *Ingria*, which was but lately annexed to the Crowne of *Sweden*. The soile is very fruitful in the which are many

Greatest lake  
of all Europe.

*Ingria.*

many rivers full of good wholesome fish. Besides, in that country is great store of wild fowle and wild beasts of severall kinds; and among these they hunt most that wilde beast in Latin called *Alice*, in the Swedish language, *Elgh*, and in high Dutch *Ealent*. These beasts twice a yeere in great troopes passe over the river *Nieva*: for in the spring, they passe in great number out of *Russia* into *Carelia*; and in harvest againe returne the same way into *Russia*. This countrey hath in it many strong forts and castles, which have hitherto beene accounted the keyes of the *Russian* kingdome, and no other in all his dominions with them to be compared. *Notteburg* is the chiefest and strongest hold of all the rest, and therefore held impregnable, howbeit, at length taken in by the victorious King now reigning, as hereafter shall appeare. In the same country, are also *Capurio*, *Lamarod*, Castles not onely strong by nature, but very well furnished also by the art of man.

The last of all the Provinces belonging to this Crowne and Kingdome of *Sweden*, is called *Estonia*, being a part of that vast countrey, called *Livonia*, and hath not beene vnder the *Swedish* gouernment above 60 and odde yeeres, and by this meanes came first under that iurisdiction. Certaine Nobles who tooke upon them to propagate the Christian religion being sent for into *Livonia*, forgetting the errand they came about, gave themselves wholly over to carnall

*Elct, Elgh, or  
Ealent.*

*Notteburg.*

*Capurio, Lamarod.*

*Estonia.  
How it came  
first under the  
Swedish  
Crowne.*

nall lust, and gluttonie, and drunke[n]esse; and withall keeping the inhabitants in such a base and slauish subiection, that they seemed rather to command ouer beasts then men. And for this cause, God the auenger of all wrongs, and punisher of all wickednesse stirred vp *Basilius* the tyrant of Muscovia to suppresse their insolencie and punish their pride, who subdued a great part of Livonia, destroying all in their way that made resistance, with fire and sword. These poore Livoniens now perceiuing themselves pu to such a strait, implored the ayde of the Emperour *Charles* the 5, keeping then a dyet, or gene[ral]l meeting of the whole estates of the Empire at Ausbourg 1551. this countrey then being a member of the Empire. The Emperour then, distracted with other warres, not being able to send them any succour, wished them to seeke for succour and and ayde of the king of Sweden and other neighbouring Princes. The Revalians therefore, and the Oselians demand ayde of the king of Denmarke, (Revalia being heretofore built by *Kaldemarus*, a King of Denmarke, and from him received their priviledges) howbeit to no end. And therefore finding no sudden succour against so mighty and potent a Prince, they were constrained to implore ayde of *Ericus* 14. king of Sweden, and therefore in the yere 1561. freely submitted themselves under his obedience; which petition of theirs notwithstanding, his father *Gustavus* had in his life time denied:

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and therefore some are of opinion that this king *Erics* brought vpon himselfe and successours a great deale of trouble. His sonne *John* was as wel successour to this quarrell as to the kingdome, and tooke from the Russian many of his strong holds. The Provinces of this countrey of Esthonia are, Revalia towards the North, seated neare vnto the Finnicke gulf: *viz* in which are these places, Refenburgh, Tolsburgh, and Borholme, Alentakia, where is that famous merchant Staple, Narvia and Nystot; Iervia, where is Wittenley and Lais: and Vickia, where are Hapsal, Lebal and Lode. And to this Esthonia belong these Islands also: Daghe, Orinfo, Nuko, VVrango, Odensholme, Nargo, Vlso, and the one ana other Nogho; the inhabitants of which places, as also of Ofica, and most of the maritime parts of the continent speake the Swedish language. In this great countrey of Livonia besides the Swedish, there are yet foure other severall languages spoken: the German or high Dutch, vsed by the Nobles and better sort: in the North-parts towards the Finnicke gulf the Esthonian or Finnicke: in the mediterranean parts the Livonians, being now almost quite worn out: and finally in the South parts thereof they vse the Letticke speech, or of the countrey of Lettow, which the people Eureles likewise vse, the which is as it were a hodge-podge of many severall languages mingled together. And these languages differ not onely in dia-

Provinces of  
this countrey

Five severall  
languages in  
Livonia.

(27)

dialets, but wholly and totally one from another. This whole countrey of Livonia, and consequently this Esthonia abound with all such things as are necessary for the life of man, and are vsually to be found in these Northerne climats. And so much shall suffice shortly to haue said concerning the description of the countrey of Sweden, and Provinces subiect to the Swedish crowne.

Commodities  
of the coun-  
try,

### CHAP. III.

*Of the nature, manners, and customes of the Suecians or Swedish, and into how many rankes or degrees all these people are diuided.*

This people is reasonable wittie and vnderstanding, and that not onely for learning and understanding of any mechanicall trade, but even for the learning of the arts and sciences, as also any outlandish tongues whatsoeuer. For such as are of any eminent ranke and degree, or competent meanes, content not themselves with their Latine tongue and knowledge of the librall arts, but give themselves also very much to the learning of the Germane or high Dutch & French tongues. In former times their maners &

Nature of the  
inhabitans.

conditions were very plaine and homely, and although now somewhat declining from former simplicitie, yet are they farre from that height of luxurie and pride, whereunto many other nations are now so much addicted. The apparell of the vulgar sort is but meane; but the Gentilitie are now somewhat given to follow outlandish fashions, and to emulate their equalls. Private mens houses as well in townes as the countrey, are for the most part, built low and of wood, and that both for warmth, and for avoyding the dint of great winds. In Stocke-holme notwithstanding, and some other walled Cities and townes, most of their buildings, are either of bricke or free-stone. The countrey commonly yeelds plentie of good corne, and might yeeld more, if some of those vast unprofitable woods were cut downe, howbeit there is there seldom felt any scarcitie of corne, unless sometimes the yeare proue very unseasonable, which in hotter climates commeth also sometimes to passe: and in such a case the countrey-people are sometimes forced to make bread of the bark of the firre and pine-trees, which they esteeme very wholesome, agreeing well with their stomacks, and free from any maligne qualitie. Fish and flesh is here very plentifull, howbeit neither in great request fresh, but either salted up, or dried in the sunne or smoke. They are also well stored with venison, as also with wild fowle, such especially as are accounted the daintiest.

Not so vicious  
as many  
other Nati-  
ons.

Apparell of  
this people.  
Their buil-  
dings.

Woodshere  
very frequent

Bread of the  
barkes of trees

The

The coniugall bed is among them kept undefiled and inviolable. Their maides are not there maried without consent of parents orguardians: neither yet is it lawfull for any man to betroth, or marry such a maide without the presence of 4 witnesses, two of the part of the bridegrome, and as many on the brides side, a penaltie of fourtie markes to bee imposed upon the partie that infringes this decree. VVhen a maide is thus betroched, the guardian may not obiect any thing to hinder the marriage, except it be very lawfull, and by the lawes of the land determined to be such; if he shall chance to doe otherwise, the bridegrome may lawfully breake open the doores, and carry her away by force if he cannot otherwise: and if there should by this meanes, either death or wounds ensue, no punishment shall be inflicted for wounds, or death of the resisting partie. But if the other partie that is about to recover his spoues, be either wounded or killed, the punishment of such a resisting person shall be double, and the woman shall be esteemed lawfully rescued, and not ravished and taken by force. Againe, these be the words of the law-maker *Who so ever departs from his wife, and makes a contract and agreement to cohabit with another woman, the other wife to him before lawfully married being yet alive, and this be, by sufficient witnesses, legally prooved, they shall both lose their lives, the man being beheaded, and the woman stoned to death.*

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VVhen

Adultery  
there va-  
knownne.

Manner of  
their marriage  
and betroth-  
ing.

Manner of  
succeeding in  
inheritances.

VVhen as either man or woman dyes, leaving children behind him, whether sonnes or daughters, they shall succeed in the inheritance, the sonne shall have two, and the daughter one part for her share: and the nephew shall have the like share as a sonne, and the neece as a daughter, whether their children live or dye; but with all the fifth degrees is here excluded from succession.

If the heire  
be absent.

If any person dye, whose next heire is without the Kealme, if the heire returne within a yeare and a night, with sufficient proofe that he is lawfull heire to the deceased partie, he shall as lawfull heire succeed to the partie deceased. But if he come not within a yeare and a night, the king shall be his heire, whether the goods bee moveable or unmoveable: and this is commonly called *Dana-arf*. If the goods given to any, be not moveable, let him receive them againe that gave them.

*Dana arf,*

If the heire  
be vniknowne

If any native of the country dye, and the heire be knowne, the inheritance shall be kept for the right heire: but if it be not knowne who is the right heire, and no word be sent from him, or else some other assurance where he is, or that he come not within a yeere and a day; then the King's exchequer shall receive the one halfe of his estate, and the other halfe was formerly to be employed for praying for his soule; but since the reformation of Religion converted, to other charitable uses.

This

This people, not onely of late, but even of old hath been much commended for their great hospitalitie in entertaining strangers; the which as it is common to all these Northerne people, so is it most conspicuous in the Swedish nation, it being esteemed there a hainous indignitie to deny entertainment to strangers and travellers, there being among them certain particular constitutions concerning this same particular. Besides, they are of that sinceritie, of life and conversation, and so far from wronging others, that this hath caused no small admiration to strangers and travellers passing that way; which may in this appear, that although there be very great forrests found in that countrey, yet seldom any robberies by the high wayes are amongst them heard of.

Robberies  
seldom heard  
of among this  
people.

In ancient times both the Swedish and the Goths had their owne proper letters and language, howbeit their letters have beeene by the first founders of Christianitie in these parts quite abolished, and Latine letters put in their places. And of this some render this reason; that among these people were many booke's full of their ancient heathenish superstition, which superstition of theirs they thought would hardly bee quite rooted out, vnelleas as well their letters, as books written with those letters were utterly abolished. But by this meanes it is to bee supposed, that we are likewise deprived of many ancient acts and antiquities not unworthy the knowing, which

Godushier-  
ters abolished

which are by this meanes buried in eternall oblivion. And of this prerogative beyond all other people of Europe (the Grecians excepted) doth this nation bragge, that they never borrowed their letters of any other nation. And it is thought that if their letters and booke had vntill this time continued, they might have contested for antiquity with the most famous histories, either Greeke or Latine. And therefore above all other nations the Goths were most admired for their opinion concerning the immortality of the soule: concerning which opinion, although there bee left no ancient records; yea and if there were no testimonie of strangers to witnesse the same; yet may this by many monuments even vntill this day remaining, plainly appeare, the which are written upon great grave-stones in this same ancient character of Rumcke letters, as the author speakes, for in them were commonly added towards the latter end of the inscription, these words,

H<sup>A</sup>P<sup>E</sup>K<sup>I</sup>T<sup>B</sup>L<sup>H</sup>I<sup>F</sup>. X<sup>I</sup>X<sup>I</sup>

The Swedish  
much addic-  
ted to the  
high Dutch  
speeche

That is, God helpe the soule of such a one. But as it hath fared with many other ancient nations that in continuance of time they have altered their ancient language; so hath this nation tasted likewise of the same alteration & change. For by reason of their commerce and trafficke with their neighbours the high Dutch, they have also borrowed much of their language, and

mixt

mingled it with their owne, as may, by many arguments appeare; and the better sort addict themselves to learne this language in perfection. The like hath also befallen many other nations of the Christian world. The Italian what is it else but a bastard, composed of that pure elegant Latine spoken in Tallies time, and the rude languages of these barbarous nations, Goths, Vandals, and Longaburds, like an inundation in the declining of the Romane Empire, overflowing all Italy. What the Spanish tongue but the same Latine mingled with the ancient Gothish, and some others? And the moderne French tongue so idolised of every one is but the ancient Gaules (the ancient inhabitants of that countrey) language entwined with many Latine words. Now that this people is a great lover of learning and letters, may from hence appeare, that even at this day the very countrey people and shepheards, have engraven upon their great staves and shepheards crooks all the principall matters set downe in our ordinary almanacks in their ancient Gothicke letters: by which means they are able to understand the change and other times of the moone, bissextile or leape yeare, the golden number, dominicall letters, and the like, concerning this subiect.

The subiects of all the dominion of Sweden, are divided into sixe rankes or degrees, differing in eminency and dignity each one from the other: the Princes of the bloud, the Nobles, and

Italian lan-  
guage.

The Spanish.

French.

Gothic lovers  
of learning.

Gentry, the ecclesiastical estate, souldiers or martiall men, the merchants and husbandmen, or labourers of the ground.

The Princes of the blood are commonly the Kings sonnes or brothers. The Kings eldest son doth now, according to the custome, usually succeed, and the others are called Dukes, and livings answerable to their birth and greatnesse assigned them. The daughters have portions assigned them, yet not out of the Kings treasure, but of the subiects purses. And although the Kingdome be now become hereditary, yet doe the Kings alwayes sweare to maintaine religion according to the *Augustine confession*.

The Nobilitie is divided into Earles, Barons, Knights, Squires, and ordinary Gentry. The Earles were of old called *Ieri*, and were by their Kings created, as likewise Dukes, called *Hertzogh* for their singular valor & worth; but none of those titles were hereditary or descended to posterity. And by reason those great men had often in rebellion opposed themselves against their naturall Kings, therefore for divers yeeres these titles were quite omitted, vntill such time as *Ericus 14.* in imitation of other Kings and Potentates introduced again these titles of Earles and Barons, and made them hereditary to posterity. As for Knights they ever were, as now they are also, made for their worth and prooфе vpon the atchieving of some noble exploits, and descend not to posterity, unlesse they succeed in their

Princes of  
the blood.

The Nobility  
Their titles  
were not he-  
reditary.

Whos made  
hereditary.

their predecessours vertues and valour. As for the other Gentry, the chiefeſt of them are thofe we commonly call Squires, and of old were calld aft-wapu. Out of theſe rankes of Nobility above mentioned are eleſted and choſen the ſu-preme miñters and officers of iudicature and other great employmēnts of the Kingdome; and for this cauſe haue great maſtinance allowed them.

As for the clergie and ſtate ecclesiasticall, it is composed of theſe perſons following: firſt is the Archbiſhop of Vpsalia, together with ſeuen other Biſhops; and beſides theſe, there are yet foure ſuperintendents, who altho' in name they diſfer from the former, yet in nature & function little or nothing; and this laſt is moſt com-monly the highest title among the Protestant Churcheſ beyond the ſeas, as well Lutherans or others. So theſe Biſhops and ſuperintendents were adioyned the Canons, Prebends, &c. and under them Miñters and Preachers of every Parish. The Biſhops in former times were poſſeffors of many ſtrong holds and Caſtles, and great livings, and were exceeding rich, by reaſon whereof they were able to live like great Prin-ces (as at this day in Germany and other places is to be ſeen) by this means they became ſo haugh-ty, and iſſolent, that ſometimes they waged war with their owne natural Princes, ſometimes expelling them out of their kingdome. For this cauſe *Guftavus the r.* of that name, leſt the like

The clergie  
or perſons'  
ecclesiasticall

Biſhops lived  
like Princes  
in Sweden.

should befall himselfe or his successors, assembled the whole estates of his kingdome to take counsell against the Bishops then making preparation for an open rebellion; and by their advice and consent annexed unto the Crowne their lands and possessions, together with all their strong holds and Castles, reserving for these ecclesiasticall persons some part as well of the tythes as other revenues, to be for them a fit and competent maintenance. In former times these Bishops had place among the chiefe Senatours and counsellours of the kingdome, and the Archbishop of Vpsalia, and sometimes also the Bishop of Lincopia assumed unto themselves the title of Primate of the whole Kingdome; for the which cause in those dayes this dignity was by great Nobles sued for: but since this Kingdome made profession of the reformed Religion, the clergie of highest title meddle only with Church-affaires; and now mens sonnes of the meanest degree and birth, merchants or husbandmens are admitted unto such functions. And yet this priviledge they still enjoy, that in every parliament they have a voice as well as any of the Nobility or others.

The military forces

The trained bands, whereof consist the foot forces,

Next follow the military forces as welthorse as foot, which notwithstanding consist not of forreine mercenary forces: For the foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth of the kingdome, by decimation, or taking every tenth man. After they are once enrolled,

rolled, they are not onely freed from all subsidies, impositions, or other payments whatsoever, but have also a yeerely stipend allowed them of the king, who causeth certaine commanders for this same purpose appointed (being first furnished with all manner of weapons) for certaine yeares to traine them vp at home, in the meane time enuring them to endure all manner of hardship, and such toyle and labour as shoulde evers be wanted in war to endure; while in the mean time the old bands (it need so require) be employed in forreine expeditions. And thus it commeth to passe, that although the King carry never so great an army out of the countrey against a forreine enemy, yet is the kingdome never left unfurnished of sufficient defence, ready to serve upon all occasions, and by this meanes there is the lesse use of mercenary soldiery, unless upon urgent and extraordinary occasion, as now in this great and memorable expedition against the Austrian house, and the whole Catholike league. It need not therefore seeme strange, that this great King hath even in our memories waged war alone and the same time against all his three potent neighbours, the king of Poland, of Denmarke, and the great Prince or Duke of Russia. For whensoever his forces are either wearied or worn out, he is able presently to exchange with a new supply, who being already inured to hardship and military labor and toyle, are able to undergoe any difficulty whatsoever.

The horse-  
forces, and  
how raised.

Their horse-forces are raised both from among the Gentry and the common people. The Nobles according to the greatnesse of their Lordships and lands maintaine many horsemen for the defence of the countrey: and besides these, the commons of every Province possessing rich Manors or Farmes, to free themselves from all tributes, and taxes maintaine according to their meanes, certaine horsemen under the command of the Captaine of that place where hee liveth.

Merchants.

The fifth degree, ranke or order is of merchants inhabiting cities and townes. These both bring in, and carry out of the kingdome divers merchandizable commodities, bought first of the naturall inhabitants, from whence they gather no small gaine. Now these cities and merchant-staples have among them certaine peculiar municipal lawes and constitutions, derived from the law of the most ancient city Bitia, the which

about 600. yeeres ago was the seat Royal where the King kept his Court, and the chiefe staple of the whole kingdome. Each of these cities and townes enjoyeth also certaine particular privileges, and very laudable constitutions, by which it was ordained and determined after what manner the mediterraneen cities should trafficke and trade with the inhabitants and maritime, to the end that each place might bee an indifferent sharer in the gaine: and besides, this laudable constitution was also enacted, that

the

the benefit, gaine, or rising of one City should not prove the ruine of another. But these laudable lawes and wholesome constitutions by reason of so many wars and broyles wherewith this kingdome hath so often beene troubled, have beeene by the governours of this kingdome now for a long time neglected; and by this meanes many disorders are by little and little crept into their trafficke and commerce. And therefore this illustrious and victorious king *Gustavus Adolphus* now reigning, to testifie and make knowne his love and fatherly affection to his countrey, in restoring and repairing the ruines and breaches of the common-wealth, among many other things, did againe as it were, revive, and put life into those now almost dead lawes, and enlarge the same; the which if after w[or]ds they shall be duly observed, no doubt but these cities will soone againe returne to their former splendor and dignitie.

The last ranke and degree among this people, is that of husbandman, the which although lowest in degree, yet not of least vse and necessarie, a being the very ground and foundation of all the rest, and who furnish all the others, both with food and rayment. And of these there are yet two sorts: the first are free-holders, having their lands and possessions hereditary, and out of the which they use to pay something yearely to the king, the which payment is seldom rayfed to any higher rate; and withall, this priviledge

Husbandmen.

Free-holders.

Workers in  
the Mynes.

Farmers.

ledge hath beene granted them of old, that if they be able to furnish themselves with a good horse and compleat armour, being able to serve the king in his warres, so long as they, or yet any of their sonnes serve in this kind, their Manours or Farmes are freed from any manner of payments to the king; and this is the reason why many from their very cradle, as it were, apply themselves to military affaires; by which means also the number of the kings horsemen is wonderfully encreased. Among these are also to be ranked such as worke in mynes in the mountaineous and hilly places of the kingdome, who thereby purchase to themselves no small gaine, and are for the most part very rich. The rest of these country people are Farmers, who, although besides the set rents they pay their land-lords, they performe likewise diuers services; yet by reason of the great benefit and commodity they make by fishing, fowling, and of wood of the forrests, they reap no small commodity, whereby they are enabled to live in very good fashion according to their owne ranke and degree. For this is to be understood, that this whole kingdome aboundeth with lakes and rivers, full of very wholesome fishes; besides the abundance of woods, which partly in regard of their number, and partly by reason of the remotenesse, yeeld often times but small benefit to the owners: and for the same reason no where are fish and fowle, as also hares cheaper then

in

in this kingdome. It is likewise to be observed, that in all Parliaments, the countrey people, this last and sixt ranke I meane, have a voyce as well as any of the others. And thus it commeth to passe, that the meanest or lowest degree is not neglected, nor no well deserving subiect hindered to climbe to as high a pitch of honour, as his vertues can attaine unto.

They have a  
voice in Par-  
liament.

### CHAP. IIII,

#### *Of the Politicke and ci-vill govern- ment of the Kingdome of Sweden.*

In ancient times each Province of this kingdome had it's severall lawes and constitutions, whereof, as it is supposed, there were divers authours, whose names, by reason of the long tract of time, are now for the most part buried in oblivion.

And the Vestrogothian lawes are so ancient, that it is apparent they were made at such times as the Goths departed out of this kingdome, or at least shortly after: for there is mention made of the Goths inhabiting Greece and Thracia: to wit, that none of them should enjoy or possesse any of their ancient possessions in their owne countrey, unless they would returne and dwell

G

there.

Antiquities  
of the Vestro-  
gothian lawes

there. And it is apparent that they dwelt there before the times of Alexander the great, who, as he affirmed, were to be shunned and taken heed of. Besides, even before the incarnation of our Lord and Saviour, they were such a terror to the Romans, that they were by them much hindered from enlarging their dominion beyond the Danubius. Now these lawes doe for the most part agree with the lawes of the Visigoths, set down by *Isidorus*, although they be farre shorter; for the which cause it is not unlike that these same lawes of *Isidrus* were at the first collected out of the constitutions of the Vestrigoths, and after, as the titles testifie enlarged by the kings of the Visigoths of Spaine. Out of all these Provincial lawes and other constitutions of this kingdome, did the Bishops and Senatours thereof above 270 yeares agoe compile this generaill law, very agreeable to the law of nature, and not much differing from the civill law, but that by this controverted cases are far speedilier ended. But before we speake any thing concerning their lawes, we will premitt some generalities. In this kingdome therefore there are severall principall colledges or societies, which comprehend the whole government of the same.

The whole government of this kingdome comprehended in certaine societies or colledges.

<sup>2</sup> Colledge or societie of Justice.

The first of these is called the Colledge of Justice, in the which are three degrees or rankes: the supreame, the middlemost, and lowest of all. In this supreame or highest ranke or order, are the noble Senators of the kingdome: in the

next

next are such as they call *Lagman*; and in Latin *Nomophylaces*, as if we should say; Recorders or Registers. In the third ranke or order are the Judges of particular cities or townes, being men of good esteeme, and of honest life and conversation, and not unskilfull in the lawes of the land. In this supreame court are iudged causes of the whole kingdome, as well criminall as ciuill; and to this supreame court, the subiect may from any inferiour Court of the kingdome appeale, whereas they determine and judge whether the inferiour court hath iudged right or no; and from this court there is no appeale, unlesse it be to the king himselfe, in whose power it is either to qualifie the punishment, or to remit the offence. Under this suprême court are immediatly subiect and subordinate two others, that of criminall causes, and that of the court or chamber.

The next to this colledge is the colledge of war, wherein are handled all Martiall or Military affaires, and is called the Court marshall or martiall. To this court belongs the Councell of War, wherein are all military matters deliberated and discussed: and over this court presides the great Marshall of the kingdome. His office is, when the king cannot be present in his owne person, as generall to command over the whole army.

This great officer hath with him ioyned divers other associates and collegues, amongt

<sup>2</sup> Colledge  
or societie  
of warre,  
or court  
Marshall.

(44)

whom is chiefly he whom they call *Rück-siers Siigmeister*, as much to say, as master of the Ordnance. Besides, there is also a field marshall, and under him many other commanders, both of the horse and foot forces.

3 Colledge,  
the court of  
the Chancery

The Lord  
Chancellours  
office.

The third Colledge or Court is that of the Chancery; in which are handled all manner of causes both civill and ecclesiasticall. In this Court presides the Lord Chancellour of the kingdome, who hath the chiefe charge of the broad seale, receiveth and readeth all letters sent to the king, and dispatcheth answers. Besides, in the counsell he propoundeth such heads as they are to consult about: and withall he hath the charge of setting downe and publishing all Proclamations, all deerees and acts of Parliament. Hee is also Judge of al private complaints and appeals from inferiour courts to the King: and finally, he hath the oversight of all the Secretaries, Clerkes, Religious persons, and ecclesiasticall ceremonies; and all controversies and negotiations with forreine Princes, war, peace, and truce receiving messages from forreine Ambassadors, and dispatching their answers. This great officer hath ioyned with him for associates or colleagues, a Vice-chancellour: and divers counsellors of the Chancerie, besides the kings Secretaries, with divers others.

4 Colledge;  
the Admirall  
court.

The fourth Colledge or Court is that of the Admiraltie, over which is the great Lord Admirall; whose office is to oversee the Navy ro-

all,

(45)

all, and to see that it be in a readinesse, with all things thereto belonging, against the time of need. He hath under him a Vice-admirall, besides Captaines and Commanders of every ship. To his court belong all causes concerning trespasses against constitutions made for the preservation of the Navy-royal, and many other things concerning maritime affaires.

The fifth and last is the Exchequer, or, as the French call it, the chamber of accounts, where are received all the revenues belonging to the crowne, tributes, custoies, subsidies, &c. Over this Court presides the Lord Treasurer of the kingdome, who hath also ioyned with him in commission two others of the Nobility; and to this court belong also a number of clerks, who are chosen out of the inferiour ranke of people. He hath also under his custodie the royall ensignes of the kingdome, the apple, the crowne, the scepter, and the sword. He payes also all the kings armie, and so doth hee all the kings servants their wages, In a word hee takes all, and payes all, being accomptable to no body, but to the king himselfe.

Amongst all the great officers of the kingdome, the Lord Marshall is accounted the chiefe, being master of the kings housshould, and administrator or orderer of the great counsell; who by the kings authority, hath power to assemble the whole States of the land, to command silence and attention, to give leave to speake in Parlia-

5 Colledge  
the Exche-  
quer.

The Lord  
Marshal of  
fice.

G 3

ment,

ment, to welcome offreine Embassadours, and to provide things necessary for their entertainment. To his office also it belongeth to remove out of the counsell such as belong not thereunto, and to see the kings decrees, concerning matters of defamation, and punishment of death duly put in execution. Hee supplyes also the place of the master of the ceremonies, and suppresseth all tumults and disorders. To him belongeth also the oversight of the kings housshold and domesticall servants, and to correct the offenders. And finally, in all publike meetings he beares the great staffe before the king.

Next unto him in dignitie is esteemed the great Lord Constable, the field Marshall, the great Sewer, the Lord Chamberlaine, &c.

Particular division of the Provinces into smaller parts.

Severall judges.

Moreover, this whole kingdome is not onely divided into severall Province, Duchies, and Countries, but besides each Province is againe subdivided into certaine territories or iurisdictions, commonly called Haradh, of the which, some containe moe, and some fewer parishes. Each Province againe hath its governor or lieutenant called Landz-herren, or State-haller; and each territorie or iurisdiction hath a judge called Leensman; and besides, each parish hath a Judge called Nembdatius, or Nembde-mannus. Now all these are distinct offices, and subordinate one to another, and so may the plaintife appeal from one inferiour court, to a next superiour in due order and forme.

The

The supreame governour or magistrate of the Province is called Legifer, as it were a law-giver and iudge, and are esteemed in dignity next unto the king, as being his judges and vice-ge-rents. Now as many as are the Provinces, as many are there of these supreame iudges: to eleven, under whom are againe above 300. Viciencies, or particular iurisdictions; not unlike the courts of Parliament of France, and the multitude of presidiall courts. But the difference is, that these supreame Judges visit every yeare a great part of their Province, untill all their Provinces be visited, and when they have travelled the round, they retурne againe where they first began (which the French Parliaments doe not) much after the manner of the Judges circuits in this kingdome. And as this course is very convenient for the remedying of the publike diseases of the kingdome; so is it also some ease to the subiect, these judges demanding the tribute and taxes by turnes, and not all at once, of such territories and parishes as they visit, that so the people be not all burdened at one and the same time.

It is yet further to be observed, that by the ancient customes and constitutions of this kingdome, besides all these aforementioned courts, there was yet one generall court commanded to be kept in fourie eminent places of the kingdome once or twice a yeere, for determining and finishing some cases, which by the other

Judges

The supreame Judge Legifer

Judges had not beeene, or could not so well be decided. And this they call *Iudicium Pratoriale*, which was a meeting of many judges together, where controversies were duly and strictly examined, and sentence according to equity pronounced. This court was by Charles the ninth, father to this now reigning king *Gustavus Adolphus* ordeined to be kept twice a yeere, once in Vpsalia, in winter at the time of a great faire then kept; and the other about Saint Peters day in summer. The Judges were without faile to appeare at the place appointed in proper person sixe weekes after the publication of such a meeting. Now whatsoever was in this pretoriall court determined betwixt party and party, was to stand firme and inviolable for ever withoutappeale to any other court whatsoever.

The Ral or  
Court Royall.

And because the king will be sure, that iustice be duly executed in all his dominions, therefore besides all these former courts, there is yet another great and solemne court sometimes kept, called the court Royall or Ral; whereas either the king in proper person, or else a deputy or speciall commissioner heares all the grie- vances betwixt party and party: and this is a court of reformation, wherin somethings which in other courts have not beeene so well ordered, are here reformed and amended. And this court I take to be much like that solemne court sometimes kept in the kingdome of Scotland, called the Justice aire, wherin very small offences were

Iudiccheire  
of Scotland.

were severely punished. Now the king is sixe weekes before the time of sitting to intamate the same to his subiects. And within 14 dayes af- ter, whosoever hath a complaint against any, he must cause summon his adversary to appear at the day and place appointed by the kings letters, to that purpose to bee read in the first *Placit* or Court; or where there is none kept, then at the next Parish Church. Now if any upon this summons shall refuse to appear, the king or his vicegerent, shall notwithstanding his non-ap- pearance, (unlesse very iust cause may bee shewed) proceed to sentence against him.

Now as concerning their particular lawes, statutes, and ordinances, the times and turnes of their meetings in Courres of Iustice, the manner of choosing their Judges, their oaths, and what by them to be observed, as being too long and tedious for this short tractate, I willingly passe by. But if any be desirous to know their particu- lar statute lawes, he may have recourse to their history, and such as have of set purpose collected and set them downe in order. I proceed now to speake of the might and power of this great king, and then by what meanes it is maintained,

## C H A P . V.

*Of the might and power of the King of Sweden, as well by Sea as by land.*

Sea forces.

Number of Ships.

Number  
Mariners and  
Sailors.

And first for his sea forces, it is certaine that the king of Sweden (besides his gallies and small ships, whereof in those seas he possessest no small number) hath beene many yeeres agoe furnished with fifty brave war-ships, upon all occasions ready for service; and many of them furnished with 60. 70. or 80. great pecces of brasse Ordnance; and now questionlesse hee is furnished with a farre greater number. Neither yet is it any hard matter for him to make vp the number of 6000 saile within his dominions, not of rowers and ordinary watermen I meane, but even of expert sailers, pilots, masters of ships, masters mates, &c. For all that tract about the sea coast of Finland, being at least 40, miles in length, together with the coast of the Redeucke sea twice as long, besides a number of Islands afford the inhabitants daily meanes of no small commerce and trafficking by sea; by which means the mariners may easily become both bold and expert. Besides, their maintenance is not very charge-

chargeable to the king: for the most of their pay is in fish, flesh, butter and cheese, ryce and barley, such commodities as many of his countries yeeld him for tribute. These ships in time of peace use to be distributed into divers parts of the kingdom. The greatest commonly in Stockholm haven, which Port is so fenced against all winds, that there they may safely ride against all winds without any anchors: besides, that there they are also free from any hostile invasion, there being no accessse thither for any ships but by 24. miles sailing, and that by a number of dangerous rockes. The rest of those ships are dispersed into divers other harbours, espacially those of Finland, that so they may be alwayes in a readynesse, if peradventure the Russian should make any sudden stirre. Some of them againe are bestowed in such ports and haven townes whereas they may inhibite the importation of such commodities out of high Germany, as might tend to the ruine of the kingdome: and therefore the kings maiestie suffereth no ship to come from thence, unlesse they have first a passe granted them, subscribed with his maiesties owne hand; the which the Merchants of Lubeck often purchase at a round rate. And to conclude, this king is very powerfull by sea.

And no lesse powerfull is he also by land: for he is able in a short space from among his owne subiects to raise a great armie of foot, who by reason of their frequent conflicts sometimes

His land for.  
ces.

with the Dane, sometimes with the Russian, but especially with the Polonian, have purchased unto themselves no small experience in military affaire, having infinitely improved the valour and prowesse derived unto them by their ancestors.

This king may in a fortnights space call out twelve legions of well experienced souldiers, (reckoning three thousand to a legion) and may carry them whither he list out of the kingdome, yea if it were even to the very Indians, neither yet is he unfurnished of choice, able, and skilfull horsemen as well in Sweden as in Finland, both these countries being well furnished with exceeding good horses; the which how farre in bulke of body inferiour to those of high Germany, and other nations, so farre perhaps doe they againe surpassee them in bountie. And in truth they are very stout, and in consideration of their low stature, exceeding strong, being accustomed to hard labour, and easily undergoing any travell or toile, and withall contented with any food.

The horses,  
not bigge in  
bulke

This king hi-  
reth com-  
monly his  
horsemen,

The lownesse of their stature hath beene the sole cause that heretofore this king hath most commonly hyred his horsemen out of high Germany, when he was to wage warre against any potent enemy. Now how great forces both of horse, & foot, this mighty Prince is able to bring into the field, may not onely by his late war against the Polonian, but by this late and last ex-

pedition

pedition into Germany, undertaken for the freeing of many distressed Princes and people from the tyranny of the Austrian house, and restoring them againe to their ancient inheritances, easily be evidenced and witnessed unto us. After-ages no doubt will stand amazed at the multitude of his valiant acts, with so great celerity, valour, and magnanimitie atchieved in so short a time, who may well with that great conquerour *Julius Cesar*, say, *veni, vidi, vici*; and gratefull posterite will eternize his name so long as sunne and moone shall endure, and blesse the time that so pious and prosperous a Prince was borne to the Christian world. Many things were some yeeres agoe related to the Pope by his *Nuncio* concerning the multitude and distribution of the military forces of this kingdome; concerning their pay also, military discipline, &c. all which, although since that time much improoved, yet for the present I let passe, and proceed to other matters.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of customes and tribute belonging to  
the king of Sweden,*Customes  
threefold.Customes a-  
rising from  
his mynes.

**N**ow to maintaine all this great charge of warre and other expences, there must bee some meanes whereby it may bee effected. For this purpose therfore there are certaine tributes and customes yearely paid into the kings coffers: and these are of three sorts. The first sort of tribute is that which is raised of his mynes; out of the which not onely are digged iron, copper and lead in great abundance, but even silver also, of the which are coyned the Swedish dollars, for finenesse of metall inferior to no other silver whatsoever. Now some of these Mynes are digged at the kings owne cost and charges, and some at the cost of private persons.

Of the first the king hath the whole benefit, and of the latter but the tenth part, as of other commodities.

Of two copper Mines onely, at this time the king receives a very great benefit; and besides, by reason of this abundance of brasse and copper, it commeth to passe that hee is so well able to furnish himselfe with brasse Ordnance; and that

that not for his Castles and Forts onely, but for his Ships also: the sum wherof is no lesse then 8000. at the least: and in the Castle of Stockeholme alone, there are at least 400. great pieces of brasse Ordnance, and more mighty yet be made if there were any need. And if the country people did not oftentimes conceal some mines newly found out, the profit which would arise out of these mynes would amount to a farre greater summe.

Great num-  
ber of brasse  
Ordnance.

The next way by which the kings revenues are increased, is from the fruits of the earth, and his customes as well by sea as by land: for the king hath the tythes of all manner of graine, wheate, rye, harly, &c. as also of butter & cheese of beasts, hides, fish, and the like; the certainty of which revenues although it be not to us assuredly knowne; yet no question ariseth it to no small summe, and as is credible, to little lesse then 9. or 10. millions iay their writers: but this must be understood of their owne coine and account, not of Sterline money.

Customes &  
revenues ari-  
sing from the  
fruits of the  
earth.

Now concerning his customes, the king receiveth custome of all wares transported out of the kingdome, or imported into the same. And that there be no want of good silver coyne within the kingdome, this order hath beeene for many yeares agoe established; to wit, that for every hundredth dollars worth of merchandize transported out of the kingdome, they shall pay into the custome-house tenne silver dollars in kind, or else

Customes of  
all manner of  
merchandise.

else tenne ounces of silver; for the which they receiue in present pay the worth in other small copper coine of Swedish money currant within the kingdome.

And for every hundredth dollors worth of wares so transported out of the kingdome, the merchant is tyed to bring into the kingdome againe the worth of 90. dollors of such wares as are usefull for the kingdome; and for these 90. dollors worth of wares, they are to pay into the custome-house tenne dollors, or ten ounces of silver, or else the worth thereof in other money. And whosoever shall faile in any of the premisses, for the first fault hee shall pay 20 Swedish markes; and the next time all his wares shall be confiscate.

Customes of  
furses and  
rich skins.

As for the revenue and custome of rich skins and furs, it is sometimes more, and sometimes lesse, according to the intensesse and remissesse of the cold, and the abundance of snow. For the greater is the snow, the greater number of these wild beasts are taken. Out of the country of Lapland the Northermost of all his Provinces the king receives a great number of these skins or rich furs. And to the end he be not couened, he sendeth thither euery yeare an officer, being a clerke, who so narrowly inquireth into the number of these beasts so killed, that very hardly can he be deceived.

These rich furs the king disposeth of among his kindred and friends: and sometimes also

he

hee exchangeth them with merchants, for other wares wherewith they furnish his Court.

The third sort of revenue consisteth in voluntary or arbitrary contributions, answerable to our subsidies and fifteenes in this kingdome. For whensoever the king is to undertake a warre offensive or defensive, he calls a Parliament, wherein he acquainteth the subiect with his purpose, and what charges it is like to arise vnto: and then the States of the kingdome agree vpon a certayne summe answerable to the busines to be undertaken.

But the Nobles and chiefe Gentry, and their tenants are for the most part freed from these impositions, unlesse upon very urgent and important occasions. But if there be an extreame necessitie, and there be not otherwise sufficient supply, then their vassals and tenants are tyed to pay halfe of the taxe or subsidie, as well as those who are immediately subiect to the king himselfe.

Besides all this, the subiect is tyed to contribute to the marriage of the kings daughters, whose dowrie hath been hitherto 100000. dollors, neare upon 40000. pound sterling money, besides plate and other mooveables; unto the which nevertheless the king may adde at his pleasure as he seeth occasion.

And whensoever the king permits any of his Court deserving subiects to any preferment, he commonly assignes him a certaine number of

I

coun-

The third  
sort of cu-  
stome or re-  
venue,arbi-  
trary or vo-  
luntary con-  
tributions,

country people who are esteemed as his vassals: and subiects, and are to doe him homage, and pay him tribute and certaine duties.

## CHAP. VII.

*Of the Kings of this countrey of Sweden, with some of their chiefe and memorabe.*

*Aets.*

Most of the Northerne nations have time out of mind had their Kings by election: as the Dane, Swedish, Polonian and Bohemian. The kings of Sweden have beeene uttill of late yeeres elective. And although it was a matter of no small difficulty among barbarous nations, where Mars was more honoured then Minerva, and good literature (the meanes to eternize heroicall worth) scarce heard of in these remote regions, to finde out any thing concerning their kings worth the writing; yet have we the names of divers kings of that nation recorded of old; howbeit a constant and continued succession without any interruption wee cannot reade of.

*I In*

1 In the first place then they tell us that Magog sonne to Iaphet, Noahs son, the founder of the Scythian nation in Europe, having passed over the Venedicke gulf into Gothland (by the Latines afterward called by the name of Scythia) reigned over those people called Gete. Others, and that of the more learned ascribe rather the originall of the Goths to Gomer Iaphets eldest sonne, and make those two nations Goths and Gete, different and distinct nations.

2 Unto Magog, as they write, succeeded Swenus, from whom the nation tooke the <sup>2 Swenius.</sup> name.

3 Getbar.

4 Vbbo, who as they write, builded Vpsalia before Abraham was borne. And from that time <sup>3 Getbar,</sup> untill our Lord and Saviour they reckon up 35. kings, and distinguish them all by their severall names; and many of those, for their sanctitie of life, and conspicuous and eminent vertues, were by the rude times of those dayes highly commended. And besides these, divers other kings are yet recorded to have reigned ouer those, who under the command of one Berico, for feare of intestine warre, fled their owne countrey, and among those mention is made of one king of the Getes in order.

5 Colison by name, to whom Augustus Caesar betroathed his daughter Julia; about the which time also Antonius demanded his daughter in marriage, as may cleerely appeare

by Suetonius in the life of *Augustus*. Moreover, about the time of our Savior reigned *Ericus* the third, surnamed *Diffrus*, who for his worth and merit attained to this government. To this *Ericus* succeeded to the government of the Swedish nation,

<sup>40</sup> Ericus the  
3.

<sup>41</sup> Godrichus  
<sup>42</sup> Haldanus.

<sup>41</sup> *Godrichus* his sonne; and next to him

<sup>42</sup> *Haldanus*; during the reigne of this king, lived that monster of strength, for the same cause called *Stercherus*, who is said at singular combats to have killed that great champion *Ham*, which afterwards gave denomination to that famous City Hamburg. After those is a long catalogue of their kings recorded, but nothing concerning their acts worth the reading recorded, that nation then standing more upon the point of valour and honour, then upon penning of them for posteritie.

But farre more fortunate have they beeene in their forreine expeditions and transmigrations, when as like a great deluge and inundation they overflowed a great part of the world under the names of *Ostrogoths*, and *Westrogoths*, and under the commandement of *Theodoricus*, *Attala-*  
*riake*, *Totila*, *Ataulphus*, &c. whose martial and heroicall exploits the Romans highly advancing, and lest they should conceale their owne worth, have published to all posteritie.

<sup>100 Biorn.</sup> Under *Biorn* their too home-bred king, *Lewes* sonne to *Charles* the great, swaying the scepter of the *Westerne Empire* this, nation of Sweden

first

first received the Christian faith, *Sanctus Augeri-*  
*ni* a monke of *Gorbey* much furthering then this so worthy a worke, *Author est Ludolphus de Beben-*  
*burg in libro de zelo religionis Christianae.*

## CHAP. VIII.

<sup>124</sup> *Ericus Sanctus* or the holy, after whom the <sup>124 Ericus</sup> *Sanctus* posteritie of *Suerchers* and *Ericus* by turnses with much contention, as the one or the other grew strongest usurped the gouernment. This pious Prince, notwithstanding his great agnitic and pietie, and paines taken in an expedition to convert the Finlanders to the faith, had but a slender reward, being bulled by a conspiracy of some of his Nobility, *Henry* King of Denmarke, and *Magnus* his sonne being the ring-leaders of this faction, *An. 1160*.

<sup>125</sup> *Charles* sonne to *Stercherus*, having raig-  
ned two yeeres during the raigne of *Ericus* over the *Ostrogoths* (who in the election of a king dissenting from the Swedish had chosen one of their owne) and afterwards for the space of 8. years, very religiously and virtuously ouer both kingdomes, but being now hated by reason of his friendship with the Dane, was at length by *Canutus* sonne to *S. Ericus*, (being by some per-  
suaded that this *Charles* with the helpe of the

I 3

Dane,

Dane had contrived his fathers death) killed in  
in the lland of Visnuga 1168.

123 *Canutus.*

126 *Canutus* sonne to S. *Ericus*, having done penance for killing king *Charles*, and being by the discreet counsell of the Bishop of Lunden, diverted from assailing the Dane, dyes 1192.

127 *Stercherus* sonne to *Charles*, a martiall man, wise and eloquent, itching for revenge on the posterity of *Canutus*, having altered his former nature, & gathered great forces out of Denmarke, was at length with his whole army utterly overthrowne, and againe in another bloody battle himselfe killed 1210.

128 *Ericus* sonne to *Canutus* having escaped

*Stercherus* his hands, raigned very prosperously for the space of 7. yeares, the which 7 years histories mention to have been exceeding fruitfull; but in the eight yere with the death of their king, this fruitfulnes was also finished. 1216.

129 *John* sonne to *Stercherus*, a very pious young man, of exceeding great hopes, dyed notwithstanding within three years after 1222.

130 *Ericus Balbus* sonne to the nephew of S.

*Ericus*. Against him conspires his kinsman *Fol-chingus*, expelling him out of his kingdome, but within a short space the tyde turning, he being killed, he left *Ericus* the peaceable possession of the kingdome; after this he converts his forces against the Tavastians, sending against them the Prince of the Ostrogoths, a man of very eminent vertues; whom after hee had subdued and converted, he dyes 1150.

*Val.*

131 *Valdemarus*, by means of a valiant souldier *Inanus Blaa*, during his fathers absence, was elected king. The father being returned from this expedition against the Tavastians, alledged, that the crowne was rather due to himselfe then to his sonne: but beeing terrified by the stout answer of this brave souldier (who affirmed that he could shake a king of Sweden out of his ierkin, if as *Birgerus* alledged, there should want one to succeed) he was contented to be his sonnes governour, wherein he discharged himselfe very worthily.

But by the fathers death, this young king being now left to himselfe, by the persuasion of his wife being a Dane, hee dealest very harshly with his owne brothers, untill at length he was taken prisoner by his brother *Magnus*, being therein borne out by the Swedish themselves, and was also shortly after by the Peeres of the kingdome deprived of the kingdome of Gothland, which his brothers kindnesse had hitherto suffered him to enioy.

132 *Magnus Ladolos* in the yeare 1276. succeeded his brother: *Valdemarus*, by the Danes meanes notwithstanding not ceasing still to molest him, yet after a once or twice dissembled reconciliation, at length by the captivitie of *Valdemarus* the controversie was composed. Hee much wronged himselfe in setting strangers, the Danes especially, over the affaires of the kingdome: for at a friendly feast (as he supposed) the

132 *Magnus  
Ladolos* 1.

the Danes, not regarding sacred hospitality, tooke him prisoner.

And besides, he drew upon himselfe the im- placable hatred of the whole Swedish nation, but principally of the family of *Folchingus*, a- gainst whom he bare a great grudge: and there- fore having cunningly under the color of friend- ship invited them to a feast, he murdered those of chiefe note, and almost extinguished the whole race of *Folchingus*. But towards the lat- ter end of his life, he much reformed his former carriage, giving himselfe wholly to Gods wor- ship and service, dyed in the Ile of Visingia, ha- ving left his sonne to succeed him, and *Turgillus Canuti* to be his governour and guide.

133 Birgerus.

133 Birgerus sonne to *Magnus*, a dishonour both to himselfe, and the whole Swedish nati- on, the ruine and overthrow of his owne bre-thren (a prodigious and unnaturall part) the be- ginniog of his raigne having promised better proceedings, after the reiecting of *Turgillus*, his cruell nature began to discover it selfe. For ha- ving at first accused his brethren of treason, hee afterwards by force of armes assaulted them, by whom being first taken prisoner, after a coun- terfeit reconciliation, having invited them to a feast, he layes violent hands on them, thrusts them into a dungeon there to dye of famine; and lest there should be any hope of succour, throwes the key into a deepe river running hard by. The which barbarous and inhumane cructie, being odious

odious both to the Swedish and Gothish nation, they tooke armes and expelled him out of the kingdome, who together with his wife, died mi- scerably in Denmarke.

134 *Magnus Smech*, sonne to *Ericus* slaine by his brother *Birgerus*, in the yeere 1319. succee- ded in the government, who no whit terrified by his Uncles example, trod still in the same footsteps; in so much that for his contempt of religion, prodigious lust and barbarous cruelty, he was called a robber or spoyler (*Predo*) which was the elogie he purchased to himselfe, making a shew that he would admit of his sonne *Ericus* for a consort in his government, secretly sub- ornes one to kill him; which being prevented, yet his owne mother *Blanca* a French woman poysons him.

134. Magnus  
Smech.

2

Being taken prisoner by *Haguinus* the second king of Norway, but presently againe let goe, he flyes into Denmarke, and causing intercept his sonnes spouse Dutches of Holstein, by force obtrudes upon him *Margaret* the Danes daugh- ter: and in the meane time while he is a provi- ding great forces against his subiects, hee thun- ders out proscription against them.

135 But in the meane time *Albert* of Meckel- burg, nephew to *Magnus* by his sister, is by the proscribed Nobles elected king, and shortly af- ter at Stockeholme confirmed. Being now set- led in the thronre royall he proffers agreement to *Magnus*, who refusing the same, and being all

135. Albert  
of Meckle-  
burge.

K for

for warre, was at length taken prisoner, and so kept close for the space of whole seven yeeres, untill he was by his sonne *Haginus* released. After this, being returned from a Parliament held at Wismare, he began to contemne & despise his subiects, of whom, in requitall, he was as little regarded, whom now they could not endure. He was shortly after intangled in warre against Queene *Margaret*, to whose side some did incline, wherein he was taken prisoner, and detained captive whole seven yeares, and at length forced to release his subiects of their oath of fidelity.

*136 Margaret the Dane.* *236 Margaret the Dane, and wife to Haginus king of Norway, was now in the yeare 1395 Queene of three kingdomes: a woman indeede of a high and magnanimous spirit, if shee had bent her will the right way, & vertuous designe had beene the utmost end shee aymed at. But shee, making no more account of any oath shee had sworne (whereunto notwithstanding shee was very forward) then of childrens sport, with insatiable covetoufesse spoyleing all, and delivering up the Castles and strong holds of the kingdome into the hands of strangers, being extreamly hated of the Swedish, fled into Denmarke, after shee had by terrors and threatnings obtained the kingdome for one *Ericus*, her owne sisters sonne, a young man abour twenty fourte yeares of age. When shee was admonished that shee should not commit the custody of the forts and ca-*

castles of thekingdome into strangers hands, it was her answer, keepe you well your evidences, and I will have a care to keepe your castles. She dyed and was buried at Flensburg, *Anno 1412.*

*137 Ericus Duke of Pomeraniadid too much relish of the perfidious practises of his aunt, keeping no covenant, vexing the Nobility with with warre, spoyleing and impoverishing his subiects at home, and marring all commerce abroad, was therefore opposed by Eugelbertus of a Noble and Princeely family; and he by Danish treachery being supplanted, Carolus Canuti took upon him the government of the Realme. Having fled into Deamarke, and at length odious also to the Dane, sometimes attempting, and sometimes againe despairing of his returne in his kingdome (which notwithstanding upon keeping of covenant was still ready to receive him) at length in his returne hee tooke in Gothland, whereby he might the more easily robbe all the ships sailing towards the North. But beeing at length by Carolus Canuti besieged, and now not daring trust the Danes, hee fled into his owne countrey of Pomerania, and there spent the rest of his dayes in peace and quietnesse, Anno 1437.*

*138 Christopherus, Prince Palatine of Rhene, and Duke of Bavaria, and sisters sonne to Ericus, against whom by the Danes meanes he was inticed to come; and yet not without great doubting and deliberation, and the Danes great com-*

*137 Eri. us  
Duke of Po-  
merania 7.*

*138 Christo-  
pherus Prince  
Palatine of  
Rhene and  
Duke of Ba-  
varia,*

mendation would the Peeres give their assent to his election.

The faire sunne-shire of the beginning of this Princes reigne were effoone by the Swedish supplanting one another overclo uded. Hee had once a conflict with the English, wherein he had the better; and afterwards labouring to take in Lubecke, and being disappointed of his purpose, he suffered shipwracke on the Swedish-shore, after which hee lost all hope of taking in these townes of the Vandals. For his lust and other wickednesse the land was punished with pestilence and famine: and afterwards having by sea lost his great treasures he had with him carryed out of the country, at length in Denmarke hee dyed childlesse 1448.

139. Carolus  
Canuti.

139. *Carolus Canuti*, after this nation had been some yeeres without a king, was by the Peeres of the land now loathing a forreine yoake, crowned king 1458. After he was come to the crowne, he subdued Norway; and being afterwards invaded and assaulted by the Dane, hee damifies him exceedingly. By reason of the insolency and misdemeanour of his governors and officers, and by the instigation of the Archbishop of Vpsalia, especially, the people of the land rebelled, and rose up in armes against him; and in the meane time that he went to Dantzick for succour from the king of Poland, they bring in and crowne *Christiernus* king of Denmarke. But in the meane time *Catillus* Bishop of Linco-

pia,

pia, and nephew to the Archbishop, of a Prelate now becomes a man of warre, and gathering together what forces he was able, expells out of the kingdome both *Christiernus* (who kept no covenant, nor yet performed any promise) and all his favourers and adherents: and at length in a memorable battle fought upon the ice, overthrowes *Christiernus*, and puts his whole army to rout. After this the Bishop calls the king home out of Prussia, who being now returned, and having againe recovered the peoples love and good will, and growne now wiser to his cost, he places over them such officers as might give them better content. At length graced and adorned with as many worthy vertues as dayes and yeares in reigning, dyes in 1470.

After this *Charles* some reckon *Christiernus* for 140. *John* his sonne 141. and *Christiernus* *Johns* son 142. although others are of opinion they were titular kings onely, and rather intruders then true kings, and therefore the next shall be,

140. *Steno Sture*, sisters sonne to the aforesaid *Charles*, not onely repelled *Christiernus* and his army, now approached neare unto the walls of Stockholm, but put both himselfe & his whole army to flight; and kept him from invading the countrey any more.

He subdued also afterward the same kings sonne *John*, by meanes of some disagreement betwixt him and *Swanto* by the helpe of the Russians and some factious people brought in and

K 3

crowned;

140. *Steno  
Sture*.

I

crowned. At length bringing backe the captive Queen to her husband *John*, being then in Smalandia, having sickned at a feast, dyed the 30. yeare of his reigne. A great magnanimous and vertuous Prince, but yet in this, as it were, exceeding himselfe, in that hee refused the diademe roiall being offered.

141 *Swante.*

141 *Swante*, Prince of the Ostrogoths, and a counsellor of the kingdome was elected king of the Suctians. Having made a confederacy with those of Lubecke, he made warre against *Christerne* the second, sonne to *John* (whom many, (for the hatred they bare to the sonne,) did earnestly desire) against whom while as hee is making great preparation, hee dyes 1512, and of his raigne the 8. He was a vertuous Prince, liberall, mild, intermingled with a gratefull sev-  
ticie.

142 *Steno Sture*  
*Sture 2.*

142 *Steno Sture*, younger sonne of *Swante* suc-  
ceeded in the government. This Prince by his  
prudence escaped the lying in wait of *Christerne*  
king of Denmark, having sent to the private  
conference wherunto he was solicited, *Gaddus*  
and *Gustavus Ericson*. Afterwards stoutly and va-  
lliantly opposing *Christerne*, now come into the  
field with a very great army, and himselfe vali-  
antly fighting, was at length shor thorow with a  
gunne.

He being now dead, and the Swedish disper-  
sed and scattered, *Christerne*, by the Nobles of  
the Danish faction was crowned king; having at

a

a banquett the very day of his coronation, killed  
all the Nobility by him suspected to bee of the  
contrary faction. But by reason of his extraor-  
dinary cruelty, the same moneth he came, was  
againe expelled the kingdome.

Now before we proceed to the orderly succes-  
sion of the ensuing kings, something may bee  
said concerning the king of Denmark, and the  
originall of the claime he layes to the crowne of  
Sweden. *Christerne* the 1. of that name (of  
whom something hath been said already, the  
whole roiall race of Denmark being now quite  
extinguished, of an Earle of Oldenburg, by the  
consent of the Peeres of the kingdome, was elec-  
ted king, and installed in the thron Royall, and  
that chiefly by the commendation of *Adolphus*  
of Holsasia his mothers brother, and afterwards  
there arising some broyles and tumults in the  
kingdome of Sweden, the factious of the king-  
dome, of whom was chiese *Johannes Benedictus*  
*Archbishop of Vpsalia*, having before reiected  
their naturall king *Carolus Canutus*: and is the  
pretended right the Dane claimes to the king-  
dome of Sweden.

After his decease *John* his sonne for the space  
of thirty two years continued king of Denmark.  
He was in like manner by the factious Geths elec-  
ted king of Sweden, after they had reiected  
*Steno* the elder, who had succeeded his mothers  
brother *Charles*: but was in a short space after  
by *Swante* (being the meanes of *Hennigus Gadtus*)

Something  
concerning  
the title the  
kings of Den-  
mark pre-  
tend to the  
crowne and  
kingdome of  
Sweden.

dus Bishop of Lincopia, by the consent of the States of the land elected in the roome of *Steno*, againe driven out, and in many conflicts being still put to the worse, at length fled into Denmarke.

This *Suanto* shortly after dying, the Peeres of the kingdome after great alteration (the Danish faction willing to set against him *Ericus Trolls*) the memory of paternall worth and vertue prevailing, made choice of *Steno Sture*, the younger sonne of the aforesaid *Suanto*. Two yeares after the death of *Suanto Christierne* the second, succeeded in the kingdome of Denmarke, the greatest scourge that ever besell the kingdome of Sweden, who presently resolves to prosecute the pretended right, his father and grandfather had to this crowne,

*Steno* their new elected king seeing himselfe now, as he thought, settled in the peaceable possession of the kingdome, giving too much care to flatterers (often too frequent in Princes Courts) and by their evill counsel seduced, committed many grosse and fowle faults in his government; b y which meanes there following an alienation of the minds of the Nobility, he lost likewise at length the love of many of the commons also.

The Dane who left no wind unsailed to bring his purpose to passe, thinking it now good fising in a muddy water, took eftsoone hold of this opportunity, and gathering together a great army,

*Christierne  
the 2 invades  
the country  
of Sweden.*

army, he begirt Stockholm round about: but *Steno* likewise with a great army opposing him, raised the siege.

The wind in the meane time being contrary for his retурне into Denmarke, for the space of three moneths he was put to an extreme great strait for want of provision for his army. *Steno*, who used all possible meanes to winne his love and favour, with all meanes of necessary provision for his countrey into Denmarke, supplyed his present necessarie, granting him free leave to retурне without any trouble or molestation. But this so great a curteisie and kindnesse was but ill requited. For foure yeares after, having about some matters of great importance, as he pretended, desired private conference with *Steno*, hee had almost yeelded to goe aboard the enemies ship.

A great iude  
gratitude.

Being then thus prevented, he wished *Steno* to send him some men of note as Ambassadors to conferre with him: and having sent *Gaddus* and *Gastavus* sonne to *Ericus*, and after king, against his oath and promise, carries them both captiue into Denmarke.

This was but the beginning of the next yeres Tragedie.

Having then the next yeare gathered together a farre greater army then the former, he invaded the country of the Vestrogoths, and the battell being fought upon the ice, *Steno* being shot thow the thigh with a gunne, dyes shortly afterof

this wound, upon which followed the dissipation and dispersing of the Swedish army. Immediately after was Christiern by the Danish faction, in the principall city Stockeholme elected and crowned king: having also after a solemn manner sworne the confirmation of all their priviledges, and promised immunitie and pardon for whatsoever was past.

But the same day (fearing left afterwards in his absence the sonnes of Steno might by the contrary faction be elected) having first commanded the gates of the City to be shut up, and invited to a feast the chiefe of all the Nobility of the contrary faction, in the sight of all the people, now trembling and quaking for feare, slew 94. of them, leaving their dead bodies in the great Court before the towne hall for the space of three dayes for a terrorre to the people. The dead body of Steno was by the tyrants command taken out of the grave, and (as some write) after he had like a dogge torn it with his teeth, commanded to burne it to ashes with the others lately killed. The inhabitants were also by the rude fouldiers, without any regard of sexe or age cruelly killed and murdered; and young children being hung up, their heads were cut off from their shoulders. The City was rifled and spoiled by the fouldiers, and no manner of outrage and insolency omitted. After his departure from thence as some write he went into a monasterie, where he was entertained after the best manner the Monkes.

Extreme  
barbarous  
cruelte.

More then  
inhumane  
cruelte.

Monkes were able: but after service, being Candlemasse day, he commanded to take the Abbot and all his Monkes, tying them hand and foot, and threw them into a deepe river running by: the Abbot having by some meanes untyed himselfe was swimming a shore; which being by him perceived, he caused to follow him with a boat and kill him.

Having thus committed many outrages and insolencies, the people of the land being much therewith distasted, tooke courage, and about some 3000. in armes pursued him, now fleeing and marching more by night then by day, untill at length he came into Denmarke. Being now so embrued in bloud, he could not refraine from crueltie even against his owne kindred, he was at length assalited by Frederick Prince of Holstein, and those of Lubecke, and his conscience now affrighting him, with his wife Isabella the Emperours sister and his children, flees into Zealand, which was the third yeare after the massacre of Stockeholme. 1523

## C H A P. I X.

143 Gustavus  
Ericus I.

124 **G**ustavus I. called *Erickson*, or sonne of *Ericus*, after long imprisonment, escaping out of prison, fled speedily out of Denmark, and was at length by the generall confeare of the States now surviving, accepted for king of the Realme; being therunto well furthered by those of the City of Lubecke, which supplyed him with store of money.

This noble and priale-worthy Prince liued and reigned very peaceably with the love and good liking of his subiects the whole space of 38. yeares, and dyed in 1560.

Reformation  
of religion in  
the king-  
dome of Swe-  
den, 1556.

The most memorale of his acts (and was it not memorale indeed?) was that hee banished out of his whole kingdome and dominions the superstitious worship of the Church of Rome, and thorow his whole dominions caused them to professe the reformed religion, according to the confession of *Ausbourg* or *Augustane* confession. And because we account the Danes usurpation to haue beene no right possession, therefore according to Historians we make him to follow in order 143. immediatly after *Steno*, whose daughter some say he marryed, howbeit if he so did, we reade of no issue he had by her.

The

The first wife therefore by whom he had any issue, was *Katharine* daughter to *Magnus*, Duke of Saxony, and by her he had 1. *Ericus* who succeeded him in his government. His second wife was *Margaret*, daughter to a noble knight *Abraham Lobeln*, governour of *Vestrogothia*, whom he marryed A.D. 1536. who bare unto him these children following.

1. *Iohn* afterwards king of Sweden.
2. *Katharine*, marryed to the Earle of East Friezland 1559. and bare to him *Enno*, *Gustavus*, *Iohn* and *Christopher*, Earles of East Friezland.
3. *Cecilie*, marryed to *Christopher Marquesse* of Baden 1564. to whom she bare *Edward* called the Fortunate, *Christopher*, *Constans* and *Philip*.
4. *Magnus*, Duke of Ostrogothia, and dyed 1595.
5. *Steno*, and dyed a child.
6. *Anna*, marryed to *George Iohn*, Count Palatine of Rhene, and Duke of Bavaria 1564. to whom she bare *George*, *Gustavus*, *Iohn*, *Ruphel*, *Anna*, *Margaret*, and *Yrsula*, marryed to the Duke of Wittenberg.
7. *Charles*, who presently dyed.
8. *Sophia*, marryed to *Magnus Duke of Saxony* 1568. and bare to him *Gustavus Duke of Saxonie*, who dyed at Holmia 1597.
9. *Elizabeth*, marryed to *Christopher*, Duke of Meckelburg, who had by her one only daughter, called *Margaret*, & married to the Megapolitane Duke.
10. *Charles*

L 3

10 Charles, Duke of Sudermania, &c.

This fruitfull Queene dyed in the yeare 1551.

After her decease he married againe Katharine daughter to Gustavus Olaus, Baron of Torpa, 1552. but had by her no children.

144 Ericus

succeeded his father Gustavus, and was crowned in Stockeholme 1561. This king for a certainte time waged warre against the Danes and city of Lubecke, and drew upon himselfe the hatred and evill will of all his neighbours: and as though this had yet beeue but a small matter, he irritated his own people, whom he exceedingly discontented.

His brother John who had marryed Katharine, sister to Sigismund, king of Polands widow, did altogether mislike his brothers turbulent courses and enterprizes; who in his returne from Revalia into Livonia, left with the Polonian king his kins man a great summe of money, for the which this being put into his hands as a pledge, certaine castles and commanderies in the countrey of Livonia.

This fact his brother (otherwise very suspicio-  
ous) interpreted in the worst sense, as though his brother had beeue combined and joyned in league with the Dane and Polonian, and for this cause with his whole forces assaultes his brother, takes himselfe, wife, and whole family prisoners in a towne of Finland, called Ako, brings them all with him to Stockeholme, where having first openly accused him, he cast him into

to prison, where he continued for the space of four whole yeares: besides, that he put to death many of his familiar friends and acquaintance. But at the fourte yeares end the case is quite altered, his brother finding a meanes to free himselfe out of prison, takes his brother captive, and makes him drinke of the same cup he had before made him begin, with keeping him in close prison during his whole life time 1568.

145 Ericus thus iustly thrust out of his throne, his brother was with the unanimous, free and generall consent of the whole State elected king in his brothers turne.

During his reigne he had also great war with but especially with the Dane, the Muscovite or Russian. He was born 1537. and crowned 1569: He marryed first Katharine daughter to Sigismund, king of Poland, by whom he had,

1. Sigismund, now king of Poland.

2. Anne.

After this Queenes decease, he marryed one Gunila, daughter to one Axelurs Bielke de Herset, a noble Knight and governour of Ostrogithia, whom he marryed 1585. and by whom he had

1. John, who in the yeare 1612. married Mary Elizabeth, daughter to Charles the 9. King of Sweden.

2. Charles, borne 1550. first Duke of Sudermania, Neriva and Vemalandia, and afterwards also elected king of Sweden.

This

This king *John* constantly maintained the same religion of the *Augustane confession*, which his father had formerly professed; although underhand he suffered his sonne *Sigismund* by his mother *Katharine* to be educated in the Romish religion, which cost him no lesse then the losse of his kingdome of Sweden, as hereafter shall ap peare.

And the better to secure his subiects of his constant perfeverance in the religion he professed, he gave them his brother *Charles*, Duke of Finland (whom he loved dearly) for a pledge or pawn, that no innovation should therein be attempted, whom he also appointed by his last will and testament, during his sonnes absence, to be gouernour of the whole kingdome. This king dyed in the yeare 1592. 19. of November.

146 *Sigis mundus.*

246 *Sigismundus*, sonne to the aforesaid *John*, being before during his fathers life time in 1590 beene designed and appointed king of Poland (being during his fathers life time, elected king of Poland, where he also lived and reigned at the time of his fathers death) was in the yeare 1599 crowned king of Sweden, and the very day of the Epiphanie was appointed for this purpose. Now there was in the kings company one *Franciscus mala spina*, Bishop of *Vrlia* in Italy, the Popes *Nuncio*, whom the king and his followers much desired to performe the solemne rites of the Coronation: and this Prelate was of opinion, that if the States of Sweden had once given way

way to this beginning, the Romish religion might more easily afterwards be againe introduced. But against this with might and maine did *Adamus Andracanus*, then Archbishop of *Vpsalia* oppose, affirming, that it was flat against the lawes and constitutions of the kingdome that any other but the Archbishop of *Vpsalia* should set the diademe royall upon his head: and besides, that he must now sweare to maintaine that religion now professed within the kingdome of Sweden, according to the *Augustane confession*, exhibited to *Charles* the fist Emperour, professed by his grandfather *Gustavus*, and his owne father *John* the 3. and by a late synod holden at *Vpsalia*, by the whole States of the kingdome confirmed; and that he shall not assigne or grant any Church or Churches in any towne of Sweden to any other religion then that of the *Augustane confession*. And further, that during the time of his abode in Sweden, he should be contented with the service performed within the private chapell of his owne palace. Against this did oppose the Peeres and Nobles of Poland that accompanied the king: howbeit the Peeres of Sweden were resolute in their purpose, insomuch that some dayes were thus spent in alteration. At length about mid January, seeing no remedy, it was agreed that the bishop of *Vpsalia* should performe such rites as belonged to the coronation, which was accordingly performed.

Ericus Sparce also Chancellour of the kingdome, administered unto the king his solemne oath; he reciprocally answering him, and promising first, that he would maintaine iustice and truth within his kingdome, and that he would punish and supprese all iniustice and lying, that he would doe iustice to all the Swedish nation, as well rich as poore, and that according to the lawes and statutes of the kingdome, he should governe the same, and that by the counsell and consent of his brother Prince Charles, and the senate or counsell of the kingdome, that he shall consult with the natural inhabitants of the kingdome, and not with strangers: that hee shall bring no strangers within the realme; that hee shall commit the castles and forts of the kingdome, and the deserts of Vpsalia to none but the natiues of the countrey; that he shall impose no new tribute or taxe upon the subject, unlesse in case of great necessitie for the defence of the kingdome, in feare of any intestine commotion or sedition: when the kings sonne or daughter is to be married, when the king is to make any solemne perambulation thorow his whole kingdome, or something for the reparacion of the deserts of Vpsalia shall be required.

Moreover, that he should confirme all priviledges and immunitiess heretofore granted to the Peeres of the land, the whole people and the clergie thereto, and that by all meanes possible, he should procure peace and tranquillitie to all his

his subiects; adding lastly this clause to the oath, "So God be good to my soule and body as I from my heart swere to observe all the premisses."

After this was a solemn assembly of the whole States of the kingdome, or a Parliament called at Stockholm, wherein was consulted of the government of the kingdome, during the kings absence, and divers good and wholesome lawes enacted.

In the moneth of July next after the king departed againe into Poland.

But some few yeares after, hee was by the Abdication same States againe abdicated and quite rejected of king Sigis.  
<sup>mund.</sup> from ever having any right or interest in the go-  
vernment of the kingdome of Sweden, and was in a Parliament holden at Stockholm 1590. confirmed.

And againe, in another Parliament holden at Linckopia 1600. as well he himselfe as all his issue and off-spring are for ever excluded from the succession to the kingdome of Sweden. The reasons were diuers, but especially for leading an army of strangers into the countrey, quite contrary to his oath and promise; the which, if their plot had taken effect, might have overthrown the whole State, besides the ruine of religion. There were divers other causes published in print, as the story mentions, the which I have not as yet seene. But withall in the abdi-  
cation of this king, this condition was inserted, that if within sixe moneths after the finishing of

An act against  
the accepting  
of a forreine  
kingdome,  
unlesse he re-  
tire himselfe  
in Sweden.  
His warres a-  
gainst Den-  
mark and  
Russia,

that no hereditary Prince, and heire apparant to the crowne of Sweden, shall henceforth accept of any forreine kingdome, unlesse he resolve nevertheless to live and continue in the same kingdome of sweden.

This noble king after he came to the Crown, waged warre with the king of Denmark, and at one and the same time with the Russian also. For *Iwan Wazilicuſz Suski*, with many of the Peeres being in his chiefe City Mosco very straitly besieged by the Polonians, hee sent for aide and succour to this *Charles* king of Sweden; there being then great danger, not of the losse of the king and his Noblesonly, but even of the utter overthrow and ruine of his whole dominion.

This Prince therefore sent with great expedition under the command of *Iairus de la Garde*, Earle of Leecho, and Arch-marshall of the kingdome of Sweden, a great army, wherewith he raised the siege, overthrew the enemies forces, and set at libertie this distressed Prince, and all his Peeres.

The aforesnamed *Suski* making shew of a gratefull acknowledgement of so great a kindness received, not onely promised, but also sealed some deeds, whereby hee freely gave unto this king *Charles*, and to his heires and successors kings of Sweden for ever, certaine territories and lordships, together with the townes, castles, and forts thereunto belonging. But the perfor-

mance was not answerable to promise: for this unthankfull perfidious Prince sent secretly to the captaine of one of his castles, wishing him with some forces to intercept those deeds, together with the money agreed upon for the soldiers pay. King *Charles*, by such an injury irritated (and blame him not) raises againe new forces, invades the countrey (the Polonian having now likewise seized upon Mosco the chiefe City) he takes in Rexholme, and possesses himselfe of a great part of the countrey round about. But while he is now in the middest of his good success, behold cruell *Atropos* suddenly cuts the thread of his life, and so by this meanes, together with his hereditarie dominions leaves likewise this warre to be finished by his sonne *Gustavus Adolphus*, at this time king of Sweden, whereof more hereafter.

He dyed of a great sicknesse in a warre against Denmark: An. 1611. Octob. 30.

His first wife was *Mary* daughter to *Lewes Ellector*, and Count Palatine of Rhene, whom he married, An. 1579, and had by her,

1. *Margaret Elizabeth*, and died at the age of 5. yeares.

2. *Elizabeth Sabina*, who dyed also young.

3. *Lewes*, who died instantly after his birth.

4. *Katharine*, borne in 1584. and in 1614. marryed to the illustrious Prince *John Casimir*, Prince Palatine of Rhene, and Duke of Bavaria.

5. *Gu-*

5. *Gustavus*, who dyed a child,  
 6. *Mary*, who dyed also young.  
 This vertuous Queene dyed of her selfe in the  
 yeere 1580.

His second wife was *Christina*, daughter to  
*Adolphus*, Duke also of Holsatis, who bare to  
 him

- 1 *Christina*, who lived not long.
- 2 *Gustavus Adolphus*, the illustrious and vi-  
ctorious king of Sweden, and born in anno 1594  
 Decemb. 9.

3. *Mary Elizabeth* 1596. who in the yeare  
 1612. was marryed to *John*, an hereditary Prince  
 of the kingdome, and Duke of Ostrogothia.

4. *Charles Philippe*, a hereditary Prince,  
 and Duke of Sudermania, Nericia, and Vci-  
 mlandia 1601.

He dyed in Livonia unmarried.

## CHAP.

## CHAP. X.

*Of the Noble, Illustrious, and invincible  
 Prince, great Gustavus Adolphus,  
 the 2. King of Sweden, Goths,  
 and Vandals, &c. and some  
 of his acts before his en-  
 tring into Ger-  
 many.*

<sup>148</sup> *Gustavus Adolphus* borne the ninth of De-  
 cemb. 1594. as said is, being but of a  
 tender age for the swaying of the scepter royall,  
 his father dying in 1611. he being then but 17.  
 yeares of age, was crowned in 1617: Consider-  
 ing then his young yeares, and laying them in  
 one scale, and the waight of affaires lying on his  
 shoulders in the other, we may most iustly won-  
 der and admire at Gods might and power in ma-  
 king him a fit instrument to effect such matters,  
 as I doubt not but after-ages shall admire the  
 same. In the yeare 1620. he marryed *Mary Eli-  
 nor*, sister to the illustrious Prince *George Willi-  
 am*, Marquis of Brandenburg, one of the Prin-  
 ces Electors of the sacred Empire, who although  
 she bare him some children, yet lived they not

N long.

<sup>148</sup> *Gustavus  
 Adolphus*.

long. In the yeare 1624. she bare him a daughter,

1. *Christina*, but dyed the same yeare.

The next yeare after she bare him againe another daughter, called also

2. *Christina*, yet living, and in the yeare 1627 she was in a Parliament then holden at Stockeholme, declared here apparent to the crowne of Sweden. It hath beene a little before related how his father *Charles* the ninth of that name died, during his warre with Denmarke; and withall hath beeene shewed, how at the same time the same Prince had hot warre with the Prince of Russia: by which may easily appeare into what a labyrinth of troubles was this young king at his first comming to the crowne involved. In both these warres he carryed his affaires so well, that thoro the helpe of Almighty God he hath procur'd himselfe ever since a firme and inviolable peace with that great Prince. He had with the Dane divers conflicts, yet alwayes demeaned himselfe so worthily that he came off with great honour and credit; so that at length that great king seeing hee had to meddle with his match, was willing to accōodate his Martiall thoughts, to entertaine a treatie of peace: and so these two great Princes of mortall enemies, became loving and kind friends, and have since confirmed a strait league of amity and friendship. As for the Russian Prince, he had with him yet some greater difficulty to undergoe, there resting some strong

His war with  
the king of  
Denmarke.

strong, and almost impregnable places to be taken, and the evidences concerning such territories, as the Russian had, for good consideration, assigned his father, to bee recovered. And although my purpose bee not particularly to enlarge my selfe upon all the severall occurrances of this warre; yet are there in the same, some things to be obserued, not unworthy the readers consideration, wherof I will give but a touch.

After his fathers decease then, having settled His war with  
the Russian  
Prince.

the affaires of his kingdome at home, although he had to deale with so potent an enemy as the king of Denmarke, as hath beeene said already; yet did he not neglect this warre against the Russian; and for this purpose prepared a great army to prosecute that which his father had left unfinished. Now it is to bee understood that these forts and places hee tooke in from the Russian Prince, are the strongest holds, and as it were, the very keyes of all the Russian dominion. That country is corruptly called Reaholme, from a of Carelia strong City and Castle seated in two little Islands in the mouth of the river Woxen, in the one of which the Castle, and in the other the City is seated; although the right name of this country among Historians be knowne by the name Carelia. But among all these strong holds & castles, none is to be compared with the strong fort i Norteburg, which hath therefore hitherto ever beeene holden invincible; until now of Norteburg.

late

late experience hath taught us the contrary. It is built in a little Iland in the mouth of the swift river Nerva; and by reason of the breadth of the river could not be battered with ordnance. This strong castle therefore being of so great importance, was never unfurnished. But the great God of heaven, who according to his good will and pleasure, disposes of all these sublunary things, and infatuates the wisedome of the wise, delivered this invincible fort into the hands of an invincible Prince: a presage, no doubt, of his future, great and glorious victories. But the manner is yet more admirable: for within the soldiers were not unfurnished of sufficient foode, and the enemies force (as said is) they needed not much to feare; but within their mouthes and throats there grew so many great warts, that although they had food sufficient, yet could they not feed on the same, nor yet swallow down any sustenancie, for the which cause they were forced to surrender this strong fort into his maiesties hands. And so he that made the walls of Iericho at the sound of a rammes horne to fall downe, to make a way for his owne people of Israel to enter this City, found out this way to take in this invincible fort. And whosoeuer sees not the same providence accompanying & prospering him in this so great awarde now uadertaken against the whole power of the Austrian house and the Catholike league, I thinke is more then pur-blind. There is in that same countrey another strong

Castle,

The strange  
manner of  
taking in the  
Castle of  
Nonchburg.

*Castle Iuanogord*, seated on the top of a high rocke, in an *Isthmus*, or narrow plaine, a great part thereof being environed with this swift ri-  
ver. And although on the west side, as it loo-  
keth towards the river it might be battered; yet both that way, as likewise both the south and north parts were well defended by this river; and on the east there was a low valley, digged by natures owne industry, where the people had their habitation, the countrey about being plain and levell, and so high that the ordnance could touch onely the tops of the turrets, and goe no lower. Neither yet was there any undermining by reason of that soile which was altogether rockie. This fort notwithstanding, together with the former 2. and many more were by this same king taken in the yeare 1617, in so much that this great Prince was then put in no small feare of loosing all or the greater part of his do-  
minion, whereof there was then no small danger. Wherefore the great Knezor or Duke, Michael Feedorowitz, sonne to the former perfidi-  
ous Iuan Vaflienitz Suski, earnestly suing for peace, it was at length by the mediation of king James of famous memory effected, and in the yeare 1618. fully finished and agreed upon. And thus were those aforementioned townes and forts, and divers others belonging to this Carelia Rutbenica, or countrey of Rexholme, to-  
gether with all the deeds and evidences there-  
unto pertaining, resigned over and delivered in-

The taking in  
of the strong  
fort Iuanogo-  
rod.

to the hands of this king, and for ever annexed unto the Crowne of Sweden; and all other places during this warre taken from the Russian, againe to him restored; as in the articles of agreement in 18. more at length is to be seene. Neither was this king then past 21. yeares of age, when he had brought to a happy end two so great and important warres. Now after this happy and peaceable conclusion, having established peace in al his Prouinces, he gave nothimself over to his lustfull pleasures (as is often too customary with young Princes) nor to drowne himselfe with sinnefull delights; but gane himselfe wholly to beautifie and adorne this peaceable kingdome, whereof shee was now fully possessed: which could no better be effected, then by confirming the ancient good and wholesome lawes and constitutions of the kingdome, adding some others as occasion required. And therefore, as was already touched, he not onely reinforced the former lawes and constitutions concerning trafficke and commerce betwixt the sea townes, but added also divers others, tending to that same purpose; together with many other things, whereon for brevity I may not now insist.

Confirmation  
of the ancient  
lawes concer-  
ning traffick:  
and commerce  
betwixt the  
sea townes.

But that he might leave a perpetuall memoriall to the Christian world, that he was as well a favourer of *Minerva* as of *Mars*, hee hath left thereof a sufficient prooфе to all after ages. During the reigne of *Ericus Balbus*, the then Arch-bishop

bishop of Vpsalia, *Ieslerus* instituted and founded in the same City a colledge of 4 professors; and afterwards the number of professors being increased, together with an addition of far greater meanes, it was in the yeare 1476. by Pope *Sixtus* the 4. erected into the forme of an Universitie, and adorned with the like priviledges, as that of Bononia. This Universitie by iniurie of time and devouring warres being much endamaged, and having lost much of it's ancient splendour and beauty, was again by the late deceased *Charles* the 9. as it were, out of her ashes not onely restored to former dignity and splendor, but a good encrease also added to her former beauty. And this same invincible king now living, to testifie to posterity the love he beareth to learning, hath so encreased both the number of learned professors and their maintenance, that now it may well be compared with many of the best Universities of Europe; and lest it should at any time hereafter by reason of the want or uncertainty of meanes come to ruine or decay, did in the yeare 1624. out of his owne revenues settle upon the same very great and large means, and confirmed the same in most large and ample manner, and made the possession of these lands and rents, as sure and firme as the best Noblemen of the kingdome.

This Prince, after he had lived a few yeares in peace, was againe intangled in a new warre with his Uncle *Sigismund* king of Polonia, in the which

The Univer-  
sity of Vpsa-  
lia is by him  
much enri-  
ched and a-  
dorned.

His war with  
his Uncle Si-  
gismund king  
of Poland.

which he tooke from him many strong townes and forts of no small importance , without any losse to himselfe (for he made warre in his enemies countrey) both in the kingdome of Poland, it selfe, in the Duchie of Lithuania , and in the rich countrey of Prussia ; so that if this king had continued as he began, and affaires of a higher nature and straine had not invited him another way, notwithstanding the ayde the Emperor his brother in law sent him, he had, perhaps, ere now beeene deprived of a great part , if not of all his great dominion. The which by him wisely, and in time foreseen, he earnestly sued both to our gracious kings maestie now living , and to the king of France to mediate a faire agreement betwixt him and his nephew ; the which was accordingly performed the 29. of Septemb. 1629. a truce and cessation of armes bceing for sixe yecares after ensuing there agreed upon : by vertue of which agreement the king of Sweden restored againe to his Uncle many places by him taken in the kingdome of Poland, and Duchie of Lithuania ; howbeit he reteineth still many good townes and castles in the countrey of Prussia. The particular articles of their agreement for avoiding tediousnesse of set purpose I here passe by ; and who so is desirous to see the same , may have recourse to the histories .

THE

*The entring of the Inuincible king of Sweden,  
great Gustavus Adolphus into Germanie  
with a great Armie, Anno 1630. with a  
couch of some principall exploits by  
him since that time atchie-  
ued and brought  
to passe.*

R Adolphus, Earle of Halsburg, being in the yeare 1274. crowned Emperour at Aquisgranum or Aix, layed the first foundation of the greatness of the Austrian house. This Prince then besides that with many great lordships , partly by force and violence, and partly by purchase he much increased his hereditary dominions ; the country of Austria also by want of a lawfull successour fell into this Emperors hands to dispose of ; which he esfsoone conferred upon his sonne Albertus. Into this Austria then were incorporated all these other dominions. Radolphus being dead, Adolphus Earle of Nassau was selected Emperor, and afterwards by the aforesaid Albertus killed, who got himselfe afterward chosen Emperour. This Prince likewise spared no paines, but imrooved hisutmost power and meane for the increasing of this already grounded greatness. And this made him so eager an enemy to the

O Helve-

Helvetian liberty, labouring by all meanes, direct or indirect, to hooke in whatsoever he could compasse to make his sons great, and to advance the now rising Austrian house; yea, so eager was he in prosecuting his purpose, that he spared not the very monasteries and religious houses, but either bought out right what might thus bee purchased, or else procured himselfe and his sons to be made patrons and protectors of such ecclesiasticall places, a faire way for future possession. But the uniusl murder of his predecessor, being by his own brothers sonne revenged (who killed this ambitious *Albert*) and all his covetousnesse and ambition now layed in the dust; the Princes of this Austrian house, as they had now & then their turns in this supreme authority, so were they not wanting to themselves and successors, but as time and opportunity were offered, went on in their predecessors footsteps. At length, after the death of *Sigismond* the Emperour in the yeare 1438, another *Albert* of this Austrian house, and sonne in law to the aforesaid *Sigismond* was elected Emperour; the which his successors (having now yet once againe gotten the ball before them) have kept close unto themselves almost for the space of 200 years, even untill this very day; having also afterwards added to their former greatnesse the kingdome of Hungaria, Bohemia, with the appurtenances thereof, Silesia, Moravia, the one and other Lusatia, and become also at several times, Lords and

Albert killed.

Another Al-  
bert Empe-  
rour.Wonderfull  
greatnesse  
of the house of  
Austria.

and masters of Stiria, Carinthia, and Styria; and by marriage afterwards gotten in the 17. Provinces. At length *Charles* the fifth (as though this house had not yet bin great enough) brought for his share the kingdomes of Spaine and Portugall, together with all the kingdomes and dominions thereupon depending : as namely the kingdome of Naples, Sicilie, and Duchie of Milan, besides the West-Indies, and all the riches of that Western world, with some thing in the East-Indies also. All this notwithstanding, this great Monarch, according to his *plus ultra*, not contented with all these dominions ; aimed yet further at the subversion and overthrow both of the true religion, and the liberty of Germany, and began to act such a tragedy in high Germany, as his sonne *Philip* afterwards attempted in the low countries : for the which cause to have Pope *Loy* the 10. for his friend, as he had before anathematized *Luther*, so this Emperour to act his part, proscribes him. This plot for a while succeeded according to his wishes, insomuch that *John Fredericke*, Prince elector, and the Landgrave of Hessen Protectors and maintainers of the true reformed religion preached by *Luther*, and the Germane liberty were in open field overthrown their forces dispersed, and they themselves taken prisoners. But at length, *Maurice*, Duke of Saxonie the Emperours Generall, and newly possessed, not onely of his kinmans lands and possessions, but of his electorate dignity also,

*Charles* the 5.  
attempted  
the over-  
throw of true  
religion, to-  
gether with  
the Germane  
liberty.

contrary to the Emperours expectation, turning his power against himselfe, forces him, not onely to a restitution of the captives , but likewise to a settled peace and liberty of religion within the whole Germane countryes : and so it did here plainly appeare how God brought light out of darknes.

The Iesuites, the incendiaries of the Christian world, envying the peace and prosperitie of the same, as in other parts, so in this countrey of Germany have they laboured to overthrow and subvert both the State of the true reformed Church and Icommon-wealthe. And although they have been a long time projecting such a plot, yet could it not so conveniently be brought about untill such time as *Fredericke primus*, Palatine Elector, having accepted of the Bohemian Crowne, being freely and lawfully therunto elected , this viperous generation, being of a martiall breed, failed not to lay hold on such an offered opportunitie ; and therefore cease not to incense and stirre up the Emperor *Ferdinand* the 2. (of himselfe sensible enough of any thing that might but in shew derogate from the dignity of the Austrian house) to prosecute that which before had been projected. And thus was this Noble Prince deprived not onely of his kingdome of Bohemia , but of all his hereditary dominions and electorate dignitie. And whereas many ignorant of the Iesuites farre fetched secret strategems , did verily beleewe that now they were attained.

attained to the utmost end they aimed at, if appeared farre otherwise. For now the fire that so long lay covered under the ashes breakes foorth, and sets upon a sudden all these flourishing Provinces of Germany on fire: and the visard now remooved their purpose, was made manifest to the blindest eye-sight; to wit, the totall ruine and overthrow of the true religion in many, yea in most places of Germany professed, the reducing of them againe to the Romish superstition, and utter overthrow of the liberties of the Romane Empire : whose designes whosoever, in defence of Gods cause and liberties of their owne countrey, did any way oppole, have been in most barbarous manner prosecuted and persecuted with fire and sword, and many forced to forsake their ancient inheritances to save their lives and keepe a good conscience, in still professing that religion wherein they had heretofore beeне brought up. Others againe more pusillanimous and loath to loose all for Christ, yet besides , a shameful and perfidious abiruation of that truth which before they had professed, were yet notwithstanding forced to yeld to such slavish and servile conditions, as the insolency of a victorious enemy was pleased to impose upon them.

When this tyranny had now at least, for the space of tenne yeares beeне after a rigid manner prosecuted, it pleased Almighty God of his infinite goodnessse, all other meanes now failing, in pity and compassion to his poore afflicted

Church, now destitute of the least appearance of any humane helpe, to raise up meanes of deliverance, where, I am sure, it was least expected, even that illustrious and victorious king of Sweden, Captaine of the Lords host.

*Gustavus Adolphus*, King of the Swethers, Gothis, and Vandals, arrived in Pomer, in Februry, An. 1630, and landed neare unto the Isles of Rugen, and Vfdome, at a little village, called Pennemund, with no more at the first, then 6000 souldiers. Himselfe comming on shoare, falls downe, and powres out this vnto God, O Lord, whom thou rulest over the Heavens, the earth, and the vast sea, I cannot sufficiencly give thee thanks, that thou hast preserved me so graciously in this perillous journey; O Lord I render thanks vnto thee, and give praise vnto thee, from the very bottome of my heart, beseeching thee, seeing thou knowest, that this voyage, my purpose and intent tends not to my owne, but only to thy glory and honour, and for the comfort and helpe of thy afflicted Church, that if now the time, and appointed houre be come, Assist me further with thy grace and blessing, to graunt me a prosperous wind, and good weather, that I may behold the rest of my Army, with a joyfull eye, which I have left behind me picked vp, out of divers nations, to the end that with them, I may aduance forward thy holy worke. Amen.

The Kings Officers and Councell, stepping on land after him, and hearing such a zealous prayer, comming from him in this manner, could not forbear weeping, which the King perceiuing, sayd

said vnto them, Weape not my friends, but pray fervently, from the bottome of your hearts, the more yee pray, the more victory God will gine you, for carnall prayer is more then the gaining of halfe a batre. It seemes, since that time, that the Kings prayer hath availede much with God, and how mightily the Lord hath been with him, in taking in many countries, cities, and townes, in ouerthrowing the Emperours invincible Army, and that of the Catholike League, and the mighty increasing of his Armie, since his first landing. Other particulars may give satisfaction to the Reader; to God the onely author, and giver of them, be giuen immortall praise. Amen.

F I N I S